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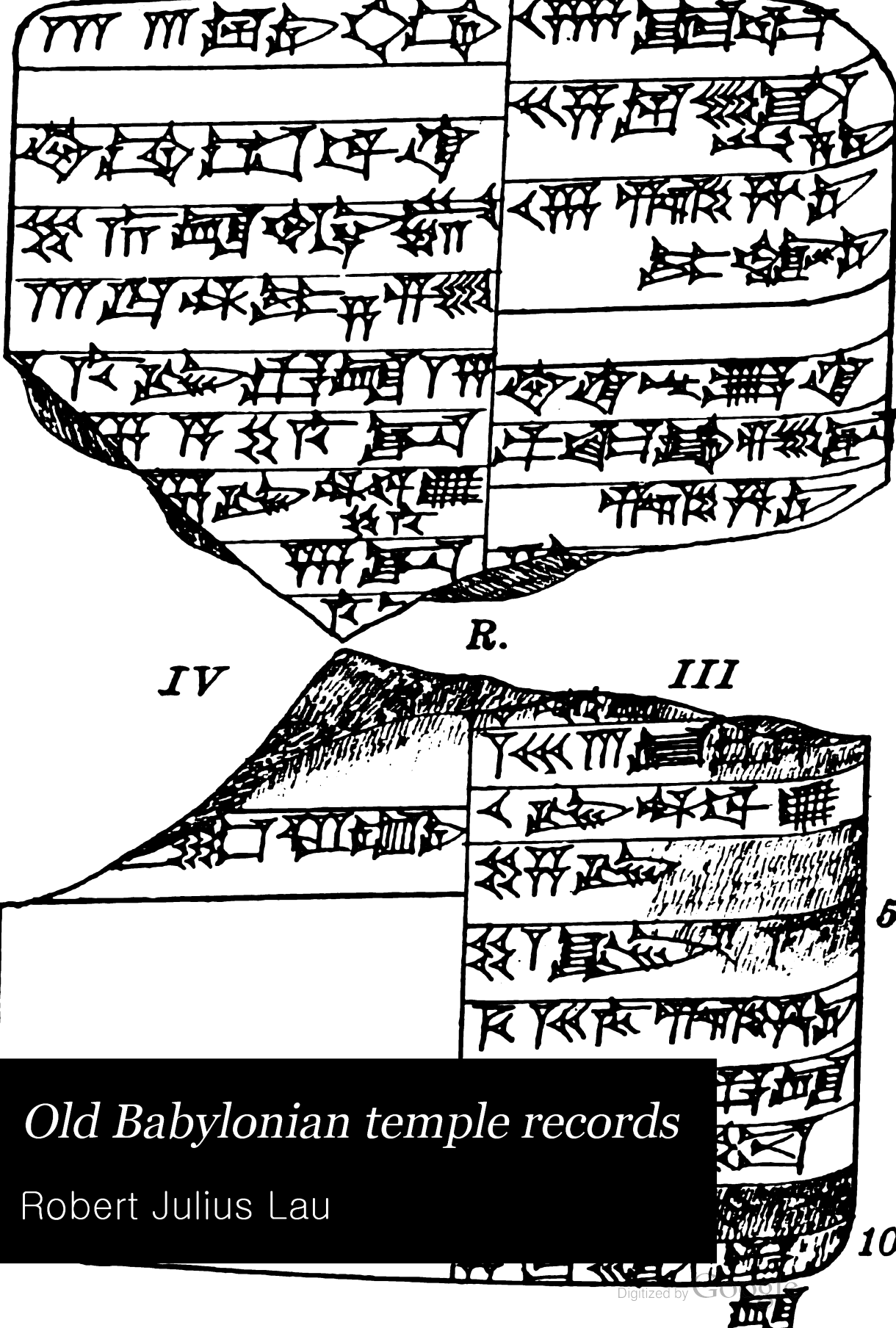

Old Babylonian temple records

Robert Julius Lau

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL STUDIES
VOL. III.

OLD BABYLONIAN TEMPLE RECORDS

BY

ROBERT JULIUS LAU, PH.D.

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TO

RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL, PH.D

AND

J. DYNELEY PRINCE, PH.D.

MY TEACHERS AND FRIENDS

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY
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NOTE

The remarkable interest shown of late in the civilization that grew up in the Valley of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers extends into every corner of its varied life. Happily, the documents which have been unearthed are numerous and varied. History is not written solely from the acts of kings or from the grandiloquent eulogies of court historians—however worthy such acts may have been. The social and the private life of a people are in many instances a much truer index of the culture and the spirit that induced or retarded its advance. The ancient Babylonian temples were great centres not only of religious activity, but of much else that one does not to-day associate with a religious edifice. In the present volume, Dr. Robert Lau has made a study of a series of documents coming from one of the oldest of these temples, dealing chiefly with the manner in which its priests handled the revenues in kind and money which represented the offerings of the faithful. With commendable skill and with happy insight he has furnished a reasonable interpretation of the many difficulties involved in the decipherment of the texts with which he here deals.

R. GOTTHEIL

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PREFACE

In the fifty years during which the science of Assyriology has existed it has attained such proportions that the investigator is forced to become a specialist. The inscriptions that are now at our disposal are so numerous that it is impossible for one man to study all with the needed care and diligence. He is thus forced to select some one period and some one special subject, to which he must devote his whole time.

Few periods in all Babylonian history have become so well known as the one covered by the finds made by De Sarzec (1893–1895) on the site which at present is called Tell-loh. The many thousands of inscriptions which this archæologist dug up have been to a large part edited by such scholars as F. Thureau-Dangin in the *Revue d'Assyriologie*, Vols. III–V, and in the *Comptes Rendus* for 1896, pages 355–361; by G. Reissner in his *Tempel Urkunden*, Berlin, 1901; by H. Radau in his *Early Babylonian History*, New York and London, 1900; by L. W. King in *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets* in the British Museum, Parts I, III, V, VII, IX, X, and by G. Barton in the *Haverford Library Collections of Cuneiform Tablets*.[1] The present volume is intended to supplement the above publications. The material has been furnished by the collection of tablets presented to the Library of Columbia University by some friends of the University. The first part gives the contents of 258 tablets

[1] An attempt has been made by William R. Arnold, *Ancient Babylonian Temple Records*, New York, 1896.

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dating from the later dynasty of Ur (2700–2580), in a systematic arrangement and with the necessary comments. Part II contains a full catalogue of all the inscriptions in the collection. The third part was originally intended to be only a 'Sign List'; but it has developed into a 'Sign List and Glossary.' It is hoped that this will considerably facilitate the reading and the translation of the inscriptions, as some of the signs are here translated for the first time. The fourth part consists of thirty-five plates, containing a selection of sixty-one tablets in the series. If possible, the remaining 197 belonging to this period will be published in a second volume.

R. J. L.

New York City, N. Y., December 1, 1906.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AL.[3] = Friedrich Delitzsch, *Assyrische Lesestuecke*, 3 edit.; Leipzig, 1885.

Br. = Rudolph E. Bruennow, *A Classified List of all simple and compound cuneiform ideographs;* Leyden, 1889.

EBH. = Hugo Radau, *Early Babylonian History;* New York and London, 1900.

HSL. = Fritz Hommel, *Sumerische Lesestuecke;* Muenchen, 1894.

Hwb. = Friedrich Delitzsch, *Assyrisches Handwoerterbuch;* Leipzig, 1896.

KB. = Eberhard Schrader, *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, vol. III, 1892; Berlin.

OBI. = H. V. Hilprecht, *Old Babylonian Inscriptions chiefly from Nippur*, vol. I, part II; Philadelphia, 1896.

R. = George A. Reissner, *Tempelurkunden aus Telloh;* Berlin, 1901.

RA. = F. Thureau-Dangin in *Revue d'Assyriologie*, vols. III–V; Paris.

Rec. = *Recueil de Travaux relatifs à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie Egyptiennes et Assyriennes*, vol. XVII, 1895; Paris.

Talq. = K. L. Tallquist, *Die Sprache der Contracte Nabû-Nâ'ids;* Helsingfors, 1890.

TD. = F. Thureau-Dangin, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme;* Paris, 1898.

ZA. = *Zeitschrift fuer Assyriologie*, vol. III, 1888; VI, 1891; Leipzig.

ZBP. = H. Zimmern, *Babylonische Busspsalmen;* Leipzig, 1885.

ZDMG. = *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlaendischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XLVI, 1892; Leipzig.

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INTRODUCTION

Ernst de Sarzec, the French representative at Mosul, after having made many important discoveries during seven previous expeditions (1877–1893), was rewarded for his labors during 1894 and 1895 by the discovery of about 30,000 cuneiform tablets and fragments. The excavations had taken place at *Tellô* or, more correctly, *Tel-Lô*,[1] situated eight miles to the northeast of Shatra, a small Turkish town which is the seat of a *qâimmaqâm*, or sub-governor. The ruins at the present time include a number of elevations along the left bank of a large canal, probably the bed of the *Shatt-el-Haï*, from which they are distant about three English miles.

The tablets were found buried under a small elevation, situated about 200 yards from the one at which de Sarzec had previously unearthed the ruins of some of the buildings of the most ancient Babylonian kings. He relates that he came upon two groups of rectangular galleries built of crude bricks, in which these large collections of clay tablets were arranged in five or six layers, one above the other. This proves that they must have been regular business archives of the temple, similar to those unearthed at Abû Habba and Nuffar (Nippur). While the excavations were going on these archives were plundered by the natives and the tablets sold, so that now nearly all the leading museums of Europe and America possess collections of them. Columbia University is included in this number. In the year 1896 it bought from Mr. Daniel Noorian 258 ancient clay tablets besides 197 of more recent date. They vary in size from 1.8 × 2.8 cm. to 19.8 × 18.9 cm. The obverse is perfectly flat, while the reverse is raised towards

[1] *Revue d'Assyriologie*, vol. III, pp. 65–68.

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the middle. Nearly all of them have lines; the characters generally hang from the line above.

Most of the tablets were first inscribed and then baked (Nos. 1–198 and 221–258); some were flattened by means of a seal rolled over the inscription before baking (Nos. 199–220); a few are case-tablets (Nos. 221–223). The bills of lading were provided with holes through which strings were passed, in order that they might be attached to the merchandise to which they refer. All the 258 tablets are in an excellent state of preservation except Nos. 47, 90, 128, 140, 153, 166, 168, 174, 175, 176, 193, 198, 219, 221, 223, 243 and 245, which are more or less damaged. Although quite a number of them were so covered with deposits that the Babylonian characters were in places illegible, it has been possible in most cases to remove the fillings and to restore the inscription.

The collection as a whole can be assigned to the later dynasty of Ur[1] (2700–2580 B.C.), both because of the dates occasionally mentioned and for paleographic reasons, though a large number of the colophons contain only the day and month, or else no date at all. The dates on thirty-two of the tablets are reckoned from the year, or the year after, some king succeeded to the throne, or from an occurrence which took place during his reign. These eras are as follows:

1, MU ^{dingir}DUN.GI NITAḪ LIG.GA URU.AB^{ki} MA LUGAL AN.UB.DA TAB.TAB.BA ge ^{dingir} URU^{ki} QAR.ZI.DA E.A. NI TUR.	The year in which Dungi (2700 B.C.), the valiant hero of Ur and king of the four corners of the world, brought Nannar-Qarzida into his house. No. 161.
2, MU ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.	The year in which Bur-Sin became king (2650 B.C.). Nos. 44, 77, 81, 84, 85, 149, 241, 253, 258.

[1] *Revue d'Assyriologie*, vol. III, p. 141ff. and IV, p. 79; *Recueil de travaux*, etc., XVII, p. 38; Radau, *Early Babylonian History*, pp. 238–287 and *Chronological Table*.

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3, MU USH.SA ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.	One year after Bur-Sin became king. No. 89.
4, MU USH.SA ^{dingir}GIMIL ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.E BAD MAR.TU *mu*.RU.	One year after Gimil-Sin, the king, built the west wall (2600 B.C.). No. 146.
5, MU ^{dingir}I.NE ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.	The year in which Ine-Sin became king (2580 B.C.). Nos. 46, 169, 181, 211, 221, 223, 237.

Another large number of dates have reference to the year in which a certain occurrence took place; these may be called uncertain dates, *e.g.:*

1, MU AN.SHA.AN^{ki} *bá*. ḪUL *ta* MU BAD. MA.DA *ba*.RU *shu* MU IV^{kam}.	From the year in which (the king) devastated Anshan to the year in which he built BAD.MA.DA (wall of the land), *i.e.*, 4 years. No. 5.
2, MU EN NUN (= ERI-DUG)^{ki} [*ba*.TUG]*ta* MU USH.SA BAD.MA.DA *ba*.RU *shu* MU X^{kam}.	From the year in which (the king) was invested as lord of Eridu to the year which followed the building of the BAD.MA.DA (wall of the land), *i.e.*, 10 years. No. 5 Rev.
3, MU USH.SA BAD.MA.DA *ba*.RU USH.SA.*bi*.	The second year which followed the year in which (the king) built BAD.MA.DA. No. 176.
4, MU USH.SA ^{dingir}URU^{ki} TE.ZI.DA *ba*.TUG.	The year after (the king) was invested as high priest of Nannar-Tezida. Nos. 168, 248, 249.

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5, MU USH.SA E IP *sha* ISH(I) ^{dingir}DA.GAN *ba.* RU.	The year after the *damqar* of Ishi-Dagan built a temple. Nos. 105, 134, 185, 242, 252.
6, MU SHA.ASH.RU.UM^{ki} *ba.*ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Shashru. Nos. 45, 199, 222.
7, MU EN ^{dingir}URU^{ki} *mash. e.ni.* PAD.]	The year in which (the king) was declared by a decision high priest of Nannar. No. 105.
8, MU SI.MU.RU.UM^{ki} LU. LU.BU^{ki} A.DU 10–1^{kam} *ba.*ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Simuru and Lulubu for the ninth time. Nos. 4, 25, 48, 141, 177, 218, 256.
9, MU KI.MASH^{ki} *ba.*ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Kimash.
10, MU USH.SA KI.MASH^{ki} *ba.*ḪUL.	The year after (the king) had devastated Kimash.
11, MU USH.SA KI.MASH^{ki} *mu.*ḪUL USH.SA.*bi.*	Two years after (the king) had devastated Kimash. Nos. 9, 15, 69, 94, 99, 100, 106, 108, 153, 160, 171, 208, 217, 233, 239, 240, 246.
12, MU USH.SA KI.MASH^{ki} *ba.*ḪUL MU USH.SA II.*bi.*	Three years after (the king) had devastated Kimash. No. 160.
13, MU ḪA.AR.SHI^{ki} KI. MASH^{ki} ḪU.MUR.TI^{ki} *ba.*ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Ḫarshi, Kimash and Ḫumurti. Nos. 99, 157.
14, MU EN.MAḪ GAL AN.NA EN ^{dingir}URU^{ki} *ba.*TUG.	The year in which (the king) was invested as the great high priest of Anna and the high priest of Nannar. Nos. 102, 103, 204, 251.

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15, MU ḪU.UD.NU.RI^{ki} *ba*. ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Ḫudnuri. No. 71.
16, MU ḪU.ḪU.NU.RI^{ki} *ba*. ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Ḫuḫunuri. Nos. 29, 210.
17, MU UR.BE.LUM^{ki} *ba*. ḪUL.	The year in which (the king) devastated Urbelum.
18, MU USH.SA UR.BE. LUM^{ki} *ba*.ḪUL.	The year after he had devastated Urbelum. Nos. 86, 101, 186, 188, 201.
19, MU MÀ NAD.ZU.AB *ba*. *ab*.GAB.	The year in which (the king) consecrated the barque NAD. ZU.AB. No. 151.
20, MU ^{gish}GU.ZA ^{dingir}EN. LIL *ba*.GIM.	The year in which (the king) erected the throne of Bêl. Nos. 16, 75, 79, 80, 93, 104, 107, 135, 165, 187, 205, 220, 236, 251.
21, MU NA.RU.A MAḪ *ba*. RU.	The year in which (the king) made the great inscription. No. 138.
22, MU E ^{dingir}GISH.UḪ(?)^{ki} *ba*.RU.	The year in which (the king) built the temple of the god Gishuḫki. No. 206.

As a rule these tablets refer to the administration of temple property, to agriculture and stock-raising, to trade, commerce and industry. They contain receipts, expense-lists, pay-lists, income-lists, lists of animals (temple herds), lists of officials, account-lists, etc. One contains an inventory of household goods. All testify to the eminently agricultural and pastoral character of this ancient principality.

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1. Receipts.

Forty-one tablets contain receipts, indicated by the word SHU.BA.TI = *imḫur*, 'received'[1]. They generally state

(*a*) the amount and kind of goods, etc., received;
(*b*) the name of the person from whom they came;
(*c*) the name of the recipient;
(*d*) the date.

As was noted above, some of these tablets (Nos. 200, 202, 203, 211, 216) have the impression of a seal, whose characters are unfortunately more or less obliterated. As this seal was rolled over the tablet before baking, the latter became flattened and the signs, consequently, indistinct. Three are case tablets (Nos. 221, 222, 223), in which the tablet has the full reading while the case inscription is shorter, the verb SHU.BA.TI being omitted. On the case we find the sign DUB = *duppu*, 'tablet,' before the name of the recipient, which is written exactly as on the tablet and as on the seal of the case.

From the contents of these tablets it can be inferred that a receipt was given for nearly everything received. Receipts were given for large and small amounts of grain, flour, dates, wool, butter, beans(?), slaughtered and live animals, oil-producing grain, date-wine, rations of SHIM-oil, trees, ropes and pitch. Some of the goods received are said to have been intended for certain houses or temples: E GU.ZA.LAL (cf. No. 17); E ^{dingir}NIN.GISH.ZID.DA (cf. Nos. 9 and 82); E QIN.GISH (cf. No. 75); E DUB.BA MAR.SA (cf. No. 98).

The grain was to be used as food (SHAG.GAL) for men (KAL) at the rate of 60 and 20 QA for each person; for slaves (ERIM) at the rate of 90 QA for each one, and as wages (ID) for female weavers (GEME USH.BAR); it was rent (SHE ḪAR. RA = she'u ḫubullu) paid from the produce of a certain field (Nos. 75, 85, 146, 149, 167, 204); the grain was at a storehouse (NI.DUB) (Nos. 101, 103, 108); came from a field (Nos. 223,

[1] Br. 1701 and Hwb. 300.

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237); was seed-grain (No. 106); had come in by freight-ship (MÀ.A SIG.GA); cf. Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, 46, 71, 72, 75, 76, 79–83, 85, 93, 94, 98, 101–108, 145–147, 149, 167, 186–188, 200, 202, 203, 211, 216, 222, 223, 237. Some of these tablets read as follows:

No. 4.

Obverse.

1, 60-1 KAL 60 SHE LUGAL *ta*	59 men at 60 qa of finest grain each,
SHE.*bi* 11 GUR 240 QA	its total grain: 11 gur 240 qa,
SHAG.GAL ERIN.NA GUB.BA	food for workingmen, present,
NI.DUB A.SHAG SHUK. SHUR.RA	at the storehouse of the field Shukshur
5, *ki* UR ^{dingir}NUN.GAL *ta*	from (the estate of) Ur-Nungal

Reverse.

1, UR.GU.LA PA	Urgula, official
SHU.BA.TI	has received—
NU.BANDA UD.DA, etc.	Overseer: Udda, etc.

No. 16.

Obverse.

1, 296 UDU *ba*.TIL	296 slaughtered sheep,
60 PUḪADU *ba*.TIL	60 slaughtered lambs,
ki UR ^{dingir}GAL.ALIM *ta*	from (the estate of) Ur-gal-alim
LUGAL UR.DA	Lugal-Urda

Reverse.

1, SHU.BA.TI	has received
MU GEME USH.BAR *shu*, etc.	for the female weavers, etc.

No. 46.

Obverse.

1, 27 GUR 280 QA ZID SHE	27 gur 280 qa of grain flour,

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ID(À) GEME USH.BAR NINÂ^{ki} *ka*	wages for the female weavers of Ninuâ.
MÀ (GA)LU.MÀ.GUR.RA	per ship Lu-Magur,

Reverse.

1, DUB UR ^{dingir}BA.U	per tablet of Ur-Bau
DUMU UR ^{dingir}.....NA	son of Ur.....na,
UR ^{dingir}NINÂ E	Ur-Ninâ at the temple
SHU.BA.TI, etc.	has received, etc.

No. 79.

Obverse.

1, SHIM + GUNU NI 4 LUGAL 4 QA *ta*	4 rations of SHIM-oil, best quality, at 4 qa each
ki UR.E.GAL *ta*	from Uregal,
GIR ^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU	the GIR official of the god Ningirsu
5, SHU.BA.TI.	has received.

Reverse.

1, NI BA DINGIR.RI.NE *shu*, etc.	The rations of oil are for (the service of) the gods, etc.

No. 82.

Obverse.

1, SHIM + GUNU 6 DUK. DUG	Of SHIM (oil?) 6 pots (good sized)—
SHIM + GUNU KU.UR. RA	the SHIM (oil) is for the KU. UR
^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU *ka*	of the god Ningirsu—
ki NIN.GA *ta*	from Ninga

Reverse.

SHU.BA.TI, etc.	were received, etc.

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No. 85.

Obverse.

1, 180 SHE LUGAL	180 qa of finest grain,
SHE ḪAR.RA	—the grain is for rent,—
ki (SHIT) SHANGU	from the shangu (priest) of
^{dingir}NIN.MAR^{ki} *ta*	the god Ninmar^{ki}
DA.DA	Dada

Reverse.

1, GIR [^{dingir}GU.] LA	the Gir (official) of Gula
SHU.BA.TI, etc.	has received, etc.

No. 102.

Obverse.

1. 240 SHE GISH.NI LUGAL	240 qa of an oil-producing cereal, best quality,
ki UR.AB.BA *ta*	from Urabba
KUL A.SHAG DUG.GAL *shu*	—seed for the field Duggal—
(GA)LU DINGIR.RA	Ludingirra

Reverse.

SHU.BA.TI, etc.	has received, etc.

No. 105.

Obverse.

1, 38⅓ QA NI. NUN LUGAL	38⅓ qa of butter, finest quality,
1 GUN 50–½ MA.NA SIG.UZ	1 talent 49½ mina of goats' wool,
ki UR.AB.BA *ta*	from Urabba

Reverse.

1, IGI.AN.NA E.RUG	Igi-Anna at the house of income

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ISH.SHU.BA.TI	has received.
LAL.NI MU USH.SA E IP *sha* ISH(I) ^{dingir}DA. GAN *ba*.RU, etc.	It is a deficit of the year after the 'damqar' of Ish(i)-Dagan had built a temple, etc.

2. Expense-Lists.

The expenses for the maintenance of the temples, their numerous officials, employees, herds, and fields must have been considerable. The payments to the employees consisted of grain, barley, beans, date-wine and oil. Men received more than women, and women more than children. The women (GEME.USH.BAR) worked at the houses of the weavers (E USH. BAR).

Sometimes we find, towards the end of the inscription, DIR or LAL.NI written before a given amount. When the balancing of the receipts and expenses produced a 'surplus,' it was expressed by DIR=*atâru*; when the result was a 'deficit,' it was indicated by LAL.NI. This can be easily verified by addition and subtraction.

Many of these lists terminate with ZIG.GA=*nashû* or *nasâḫu*, meaning here that the amounts, etc., mentioned before ZIG.GA had gone from the temple, *i.e.*, 'had been expended.'

The *Expense-lists* can be classified as

(*a*) General expense-lists;
(*b*) Allowances.

(*a*) *General expense-lists:* ZIG.GA (see above) is always found on such tablets, indicating that certain amounts of grain, flour, etc., had been distributed (expended). Some had been sent (given out) to a temple (No. 196), or to the king (Nos. 246, 255); some were used as food for the patesi's household (Nos. 20, 126), or as feed for the royal stable (Nos. 20, 27, 70, 87, 88, 92, 118, 119, 126, 143, 158, 194, 196, 197, 255) (and 242, 246, 254, but for these see *account-lists*).

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No. 88.

Obverse.

1, 1 KASH ^{sam}SA SIG	1 qa of beverage from the plant SA,
10 ZID KAL	10 qa of coarse(?) flour,
10 ZID GU	10 qa of bean(?) flour,
3 QA ZID DUB.DUB	3 qa of DUB.DUB flour,
5, 2 QA ZID A.TIR	2 qa of rice(?) flour,
E ^{dingir}IM *shu*	to the temple of Ramân—

Reverse.

1, 10 ZID KAL	10 qa of coarse(?) flour,
10 ZID GU	10 qa of bean(?) flour,
10 ZID DUB.DUB	10 qa of DUB.DUB flour,
5 QA A.TIR	5 qa of rice(?) flour,
5, AN.TA.SHUR.RA *shu*	to the Antashurra (temple)
GA.KU.UD.DA	GA.KU.UD.DA
ZIG.GA	has expended.
ITU SHE.IL.LA	Month: She-il-la

No. 255.

Obverse.

1, 35 GUR 117½ QA	35 gur 117½ qa
SHE LUGAL	of grain, finest quality,
66⅚ QA 6 ṬU NI.GISH	66⅚ qa 6 shekel of oil,
ZIG.GA LUGAL	expended to the king;
5, 9 QA KASH 9 QA GAR	9 qa of date-wine, 9 qa of barley,
6 ṬU NI.GISH	6 shekel of oil,
ṬU.USH PA.TE.SI ME	to the ṬU.USH official of the patesi;
2 QA KASH 2 ṬU NI	2 qa of date-wine, 2 shekel of oil,
(GA)LU DINGIR.RA	to Lu-Dingirra;
10, 5 QA KASH 2 QA GAR	5 qa of date-wine, 2 qa of barley,

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Reverse.

1, 4 ṬU NI.GISH	4 shekel of oil,
(GA)LU.RU.LAL.LAM	to Lu-Rulallam;
SHE.*bi* 27 QA (see l. 5, 8, 10)	total grain: 27 qa,
NI.*bi* 12 ṬU (see l. 6, 8 and R. 1)	total oil: 12 shekel,
5, ZIG.GA, etc.	were expended, etc

(*b*) *Allowances:* Considerable expense was incurred through the allowances made to the many officials who had come from or gone to various places. The following cities are mentioned in this connection: Adamdun, Amash, Aneda, Dudu, Dubgishni, Gabgabni, Gigili, Gishuḫ (?), Ḫuḫunuri, Ḫunimash, Kimash, Kisha, Limmash, Luḫgishgal, Milki, Nippur (written EN.LIL^{ki}), Sabum, Saura, Shash, Shura, Shurib, Sharshe, Si-sha, Susa (written NINNÂ.ERIN^{ki}), Tigabba, Ukala, Uruab^{ki}ma, Za-ul, Zauta, and Zurzura.

The phrase.....*ta* DU.NI(A)=*ishtu*.....*alaku*, is used to express the place from which these officials came; .....*shu* DU.NI(A)=*ana*.....*alaku*, to indicate whither they went. Such officials were paid according to their positions:

(*α*) *the LUḪ=sukkallu*, 'messenger, delegate,' was generally allowed, per day, 5 qa of date-wine, 3 qa of barley, and 1 qa of oil; one messenger, however, received as much as 10 qa of date-wine, 4 qa of flour, and 1 qa of oil; while staying in the city (SHAG URU=*ina ali*) another was given 5 qa of flour, and for a journey (KASKAL *shu*=*ana ḫarrani*) 5 qa of flour per day.

(*β*) *The daily allowance for a ṬU.USH official* was 5 qa of date-wine and 5 qa of barley, or 10 qa of flour; one, however, received 120 qa of date-wine during his stay in the city (SHAG URU), and 200 qa of flour while on a journey (KASKAL *shu*).

(*γ*) *The allowances for a LU GISH.MA GU.LA* varied: one was allowed 5 qa of date-wine, 5 qa of flour, and 2 qa of oil; another 5 qa of date-wine, 3 qa of flour, and 2 qa of oil; still another 5 qa of date-wine, 3 qa of flour, and 1 qa of oil.

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(*δ*) *The LU.RIM* received the smallest amount on account of his inferior position: one received, per day, 4 qa of date-wine, 3 qa of barley, 1 qa of oil; a second, 3 qa of date-wine, 2 qa of barley, 4 qa of oil; and a third, 3 qa of date-wine, 2 qa of barley, 2 qa of oil.

Companies of men (slaves?) from the Elamite[1](?) cities Adamdun, Anshan, Gabgani, Ḫunimash, Kimash, etc., were allowed as much as 40 qa of flour, 20 qa of barley, and 10 qa of oil.

These tablets (75 in number) have the following characteristics:

(*a*) All of them contain the statement that a certain amount was allowed to certain officials;

(*b*) They all state that these officials came from or went to a certain city;

(*c*) On 29 tablets we find, after the enumeration of the different allowances, ZIG.GA, 'expended,' while on 46 of them this is omitted; cf. Nos. 6–8, 10–12, 14, 21–24, 28–39, 40(?), 41, 48–58, 60–62, 65–68, 73, 74, 76, 97, 109–116, 121–125, 127–129, 143(?), 144, 150–152, 190, 191, 224–231.

No. 22.

Obverse.

1, 5 QA.ZID GU SHAG URU	5 qa of bean flour, while in the city,
10 ZID KASKAL *shu*	10 qa of flour, for a journey,
GUR. RA. KAL GALU ^{gish}KU GU.LA	to Gurrakal, the spearman Gula,
KI.MASH^{ki} *shu* GIN.NI	who went to Kimash.

[1] According to R.A.V. 75. NIM prefixed to the names of cities indicates that they were situated in Elam. This is, perhaps, a mistake, for NIM (Br. 9016) = shaqû 'an official,' (R. 28*a*), as seems to be evident from No. 129 Ob. 3, where it is said : 30 QA GAR | NIM SI.SHA^{ki} *me* = 30 qa of barley to the NIM official of SI.SHA, and from l. 5: SI.SHA^{ki} *ta* gin-ni = from Sisha he came.

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5, 15 QA ZID UD III^{kam}	15 qa of flour for 3 days
SHI.A.A.U.KUL	to Shi-a-a-u-kul,
NINNA.ERIN^{ki} *ta* GIN.NI	who came from Susa.
20 ZID UD IV^{kam} SHAG. URU	20 qa of flour for 4 days, while in the city,
10 ZID KASKAL *shu*	10 ka of flour, for a journey,
10 ^{dingir}UTU SHI. LA. AD LUḪ	to Utu-Shilad, the messenger,
Ù ^{dingir}URU^{ki} GAR ṬU. USH GAL,	and Urugar, the great weigh-master,

Reverse.

SA.BU.UM^{ki} *shu* GIN.NI	who went to Sabum.
5 QA ZID SHAG URU	5 qa of flour, while in the city,
5 QA ZID KASKAL *shu*	5 qa of flour, for a journey,
NI.NI.A.LUM LUḪ	to Ninialum, the messenger,
5. 80 ZID SHAG URU	80 qa of flour, while in the city,
90 ZID KASKAL *shu*	90 qa of flour, for a journey,
^{dingir}.....ZI.SHA.KI.NI	.....zishakini
GIR NI.NI.A.LUM LUḪ	to the Gir Ninialum, the mes-senger,
ZI.SHA^{ki} *shu* GIN.NI.	who went to Zisha.
10, 10 ZID UD II^{kam}	10 qa of flour for 2 days
SHU.NA.A ṬU.USH GAL	to Shunâ, the great weigh-master,
NINNA.ERIN^{ki} *ta* GIN.NI.	who came from Susa (expended).
ITU EZEN ^{dingir}BA.U.	Month of the festival of the god Bau.

No. 127.

Obverse.

2 QA GAR	2 qa of barley
SHU ^{dingir}UTU GALU.RIM	to Gimil-Utu the RIM official;
70 QA ZID SHE NIM SHA.ASH^{ki}	70 qa of grain flour to the men from Shash,

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GIR SHU ^{dingir}UTU GINNI	the GIR of Gimil-Utu came with them(?);
5, 3 QA GAR SHAG.URU	3 qa of barley, while in the city,
5 QA GAR KASKAL *shu*	5 qa of barley, for a journey,
LA.NI.MU LUḪ	to Lanimu the messenger
NINNA.ERIN^{ki} *shu* GIN. NI	who went to Susa.

Reverse.

20 QA GAR NA.DI GALU.RIM	20 qa of barley to Nadi the RIM official,
35 KAL 2 QA ZID *ta*	35 men at 2 qa of flour each
NI.DUB ASH AG KI. MASH^{ki} ME	who built the storehouse at Kimash(?)
GIR NA.DI GALU.RIM	to the GIR of Nadi the RIM official
5, SA.UR.A^{ki} *ta* GIN.NI	who came from Saura.
3 QA GAR SHAG.URU	3 qa of barley, while in the city,
5 QA GAR KASKAL *shu*	5 qa of barley, for a journey,
ISH.ME.A.NI LUḪ	to Ishmeani, the messenger;
40 ZID SHE SHAG.URU	40 qa of grain flour, while in the city,
10, 60 ZID SHE KASKAL *shu*	60 qa of grain flour, for a journey,
NIM ḪU.NI.MASH^{ki} ME	for the men of the city Ḫunimash
GIR ISH.ME.A.NI LUḪ	to the GIR of Ishmeani, the messenger,
GAB.GAB.NI^{ki} *shu* GIN. NI.	who went (with them) to Gabgabni—(expended).
ITU ZIB.KŪ.	Month Zibku.

No. 231.

Obverse.

5 QA KASH DU	5 qa of common date-wine,
3 QA GAR	3 qa of barley,

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1 À.GAM NI	1 (qa) of Àgam oil,
^{dingir}KAL DUMU NU. BANDA	to Kal, the chief official,

Reverse.

NINNA.ERIN^{ki} *ta* GIN. NI	who came from Susa,
ZIG.GA.	expended.
ITU AMAR.A.A.SI.	Month Amarâsi.

(*c*) *Food expended for animals:* Though all the well-known domestic animals, with the exception of the horse and pig, are mentioned on these tablets (see 'List of Animals'), we find the amount of feed given only in the case of sheep (UDU), oxen (GUD), and, in a few cases, *'atudu* (SIG=he-goat).

The shepherd generally received 1–1½ qa for each sheep, 6–8 qa for each ox, and 2 qa for each ram. The largest number of sheep under one shepherd is given as 360, of oxen 19, and of rams 7. Of what the feed consisted is never mentioned; cf. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 63, 64, 136, 137, 156, 234.

No. 1.

Obverse.

200 UDU 1½ QA	200 sheep at 1½ qa each,
SHE.BI 1 GUR	total grain, 1 gur (300 qa)
NIN.KAL.LA.	to Ninkalla (shepherd).
160 UDU 1½ QA	160 sheep at 1½ qa each,
5, SHE.BI 240 QA	total grain 240 qa;
160 UDU 1½ QA	160 sheep at 1½ qa each,
SHE.BI 240 QA	total grain 240 qa;
200 UDU 1½ QA	200 sheep at 1½ qa each
SHE.BI 1 GUR	total grain 1 gur
10, ^{dingir}NANNARU.SI.DI	to Sin-lishir (shepherd).

Reverse.

10 GUD 8 QA	10 oxen at 8 qa each,
10–1 GUD 6 QA	9 oxen at 6 qa each,

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6 SIG(*'atudu*) 2 QA	6 rams (he-goats) at 2 qa each;
SHE.BI 146 QA	total grain 146 qa
5, UR.KI GU.LA	to Urki-Gula (shepherd).
ITU SHE.IL.LA	Month She-il-la
UD V^{kam}.	the 5th day.

3. Pay-lists.

These generally read: so and so many employees at (=TA after the amount) so and so much each. Date-wine, barley, and oil were paid to two or four men (Nos. 117, 120, 142); grain to a band of slaves at 90 qa each (No. 91); ..... to a company of workingmen (KAL, No. 166); flour to six bands of women at 10–30 qa each and to 3 bands of youths at 10–20 qa each (No. 95); two amounts of 40 qa to two men for work done (No. 78); grain to men for taking care of a vineyard (^{gish}SAR KAR GESHTIN *shu*), and to two men for making a cistern (No. 181); barley, grain, and other cereals to two temples as food for overseers (Nos. 231, 232,); (qa?) to an anointer (UḪ. ME=*pashishu*) of ^{dingir}KAL (No. 257); wages (ID) to workingmen (No. 254 R. VI), and to women making garments (No. 258 Obv.I, 9. II. 11, 16). No. 13 states that flour was paid out to ^{dingir}DA.NI. IK.MAR.TU, ^{dingir}SHUL.PA.UD.DU, GU.DÊ.A, etc., and food (SHAG.GAL) for the asses of Zilumma. According to No. 59 large amounts of date-wine were given to ^{dingir}SHUL.PA.UD.DU, ^{dingir}DUN. GI, GU.DÊ.A the *patesi* and ^{dingir}DA.NI.IK.MAR.TU.

No. 91.

Obverse.

54 ERIM 90 SHE LUGAL	54 slaves, each at 90 qa of best grain,
SHE.BI 16 GUR 60 QA	total grain 16 gur 60 qa,
ERIM BAL[1].....	the men are diggers(?)

[1] Br. 269 *ḫirû*.

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Reverse.

NU.BANDA SU.BI. SHU.A	chief official Subishua.
ITU EZEN ^{dingir}DUN.GI.	Month of the festival of Dungi.

No. 95.

Obverse.

16 GEME.....	16 women.....
2 GEME.DA 10.....	2 women helpers at 10 qa each,
93 GEME.DA 10.....*ta*	93 women helpers at 10 qa each,
42 GEME 30 *ta*	42 women at 30 qa each,
5, 8 GEME.DA 10 ZID *ta*	8 women helpers at 10 qa of flour,
6 GEME.DA SHU.GÈ 20 *ta*	6 old women helpers at 20 qa each,
38 DUMU 20 *ta*	38 boys at 20 qa each,
28 DUMU 15 ZID *ta*	28 boys at 15 qa of flour,

Reverse.

19 DUMU 10 *ta*	19 boys at 10 qa each,
SHE.BA 26 GUR 180 QA LUGAL.	total of grain rations 26 gur 180 qa.

No. 254, Rev. VI. 1–12.

KAL.*e*.....	
ID.*bi* 441 GUR UD 1 *shu*	total wages the same as 441 gur for 1 day,
A.SHAG NIN.GAN.GI	field Ningangi (=reed field),
ZUG.SHUR.RA	the drained marshes;
5, SHU.NIGIN $9\frac{2}{18}$ GAN ENGAR.A	total area: 9 gan 20 sar, to be cultivated,
KAL.*e* 18 SAR *ta*	for each man 18 sar;
ID.*bi* 911 UD 1 *shu*	the wages the same as 911 gur for 1 day;
A. SHAG NAM. SHID. ENGAR.A	for the Namshid field, to be cultivated;

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SHU.NIGIN 213 NIN.GID	a total of 213 long NIN reed measures,
10, GI.AD(?)	
KAL.*e* 10 NIN *ta*	each man 10 NIN,
ID.*bi* 480 UD 1 *shu*, etc.	the wages the same as 480 gur for 1 day.

No. 258.

Obverse II.

1, 1 GUN 48½ MA.NA	1 talent 48½ mina
1 ṬU SIG KU LUGAL	1 shekel of wool for first-class garments,
3 GUN 23⅔ MA.NA	3 talents 23⅔ mina
8 ṬU SIG KU USH LUGAL	8 shekel of wool for second-class garments,
4 GUN 9$\frac{5}{16}$ MA.NA	4 talents 9$\frac{5}{16}$ mina
5 ṬU SIG III^{kam} USH	5 shekel of wool for third-class garments,
16 MA.NA SIG IV^{kam} USH	16 mina of wool for fourth-class garments,
5, E DUB.BA *ta*	at the 'tablet-house';
191½ GEME	191½ women
SHAG SHI.GAR.RA	in Shigarra,
ITU ZIB.KŪ *ta*	from the month Zibku
ITU SHE.IL.LA *shu*	to the month She-il-la,
10, ITU.*bi* ITU VIII A.AN	the number of months is 8 months;
ID.*bi* 45,960 GEME UD 1 *shu*	the total wages is the same as to 45,960 women for 1 day;—
8 GEME LAL.NI RUG.GA	for 8 women there is a deficit of income—
ITU EZEN ^{dingir}BA.U *ta*	from the month of the festival of Bau
ITU SHE.IL.LA *shu*	to the month She-il-la,
15, ITU.*bi* ITU V A.AN	that is (=its months): 5 months;

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ID.*bi* 1200 GEME UD 1 *shu*	total wages the same as to 1200 women for 1 day;
⅔ MA.NA 5 ṬU LAG (=menûtu) ID 5 ṬU	45 shekel in total, wages at the rate of 5 shekel for each,
ID.*bi* 270 GEME UD 1 *shu*	total wages as to 270 women for 1 day;
TUR.RA 20 UR.BI 13½ UD.—	again: the same as to 20 for 13½ days.—

NOTES.—l. 6: 191½ GEME (=*amtu*).—It is natural to suppose that this is merely a figurative expression; the same is the case with the phrase in line 11: 45,960 GEME UD 1 *shu*.

The meaning of l. 1–11 is that

(*a*) l. 1–5: four amounts of wool were woven into cloth at the tablet-house;

(*b*) l. 6–10: it would have taken 191½ women 8 months to do the work, and 45,960 women 1 day. This is correct, for, multiplying 191½ (the number of women) by 240 (8 months= 240 days) we have 45,960; or, if we divide 45,960 (women) by 240 (days) we get 191½ women. Again: l. 17 and 18: a total of 45 shekel of wool was paid at the rate of 5 shekel per woman; according to this statement 9 women were employed; the time of employment must have been 1 month= 30 days; 30 × 9= 270; cf. l. 18. With this l. 19 agrees: TUR.RA (Br. 1079 'taru')= *again:* the same as to 20 women for 13½ days; 20 × 13½=270.

4. INCOME-LISTS.

A number of tablets contain the statement that a certain amount, etc., came from (the estate of) N.N =*ki*.....*ta;* others are similarly phrased, but the *ki*.....*ta* is omitted. The wording on these tablets is similar to that on the receipt-tablets, with the difference that SHU.BA.TI is missing. They can be called *Income-lists.*

Small and large amounts of grain are described as being

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received; cf. Nos. 90, 148, 176, 180, 189, 192, 193, 199, 201, 209, 220; grain as rent (=SHE ḪAR.RA), No. 44; grain from a field for 4 years, perhaps rent, No. 5; at a storehouse (NI.DUB) belonging to a field, No. 130; grain and money, No. 240; flour in large and small quantities, Nos. 140, 210, 213, 245, 253; flour for the temple of Dungi, No. 165; flour, beans, and vegetables, No. 174; date-wine and flour, No. 182; date-wine and barley, No. 175; barley and flour, No. 153; money, Nos. 18, 236; dates, Nos. 45, 132; honey, No. 212; cows and oxen, No. 86; oxen for an offering (BAL=*naqû*), No. 84; bulls and sheep, No. 138; kids and sheep, No. 195; cows, bulls, and asses, No. 233; tribute for 10 years, No. 5 rev.; goats' wool, No. 207; 2 MA.NA KASH GAR (=barley-beverage), No. 215; so and so many QA, shekel and talents of....., Nos. 42, 133, 204, 205, 218.

No. 44.

Obverse.

1, 120 SHE LUGAL UR ^{dingir}KAL DUMU KALAM.IL	120 (qa) of grain, best quality, from Ur-Kal, son of Kalam-il;
120 (GA)LU ^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU	120 (qa) from Lu-Ningirsu
5, DUMU ^{dingir}LIM.MA.SHU	son of Limmashu—
SHE ḪAR.RA RUG.RUG.DAM	the grain is rent, income,
NI.DUB A.SHAG ḪI.GÀL *ta*	from the storehouse of the field Ḫigal—

Reverse.

ki SHANGU ^{dingir}NIN.MAR^{ki} *ta*	from the priest of the god Ninmar^{ki} (or from Shit-Ninmar^{ki})
DUB(GA)LU.KA.NI	per tablet of Lukani
DUMU UR ^{dingir}BA.U	son of Ur-Bau.
MU ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.	The year in which Bur-Sin became king.

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No. 84.

Obverse.

6 GUD NA.DA.TUM	6 oxen of Nadatum
BAL *shu*	for an offering
ki A.KAL.LA *ta*	from Akalla
BA.A.NI.....	.....

Reverse.

GIR UR ^{dingir} SHUL.PA.UD.DU	the GIR Ur-Shulpauddu.
ITU GUD. DU.NE.SAR. SAR	Month Guddunesarsar
MU ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL.	of the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 195.

Obverse.

.....PUḪADU	.....kids
2 GANAM 3 ^{sal}PUḪADU	2 ewes, 3 female kids
3 PUḪADU	3 kids
3 UDU	3 sheep
ki UR ^{dingir}BA.U DUMU .....*ta*	from Ur-Bau son of.....
6 UDU 8.....	6 sheep, 8 .....
ki LUGAL ^{dingir}.....*ta*	from Lugal.....

Reverse.

MU ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL UR.BE.LUM^{ki} *ba*.ḪUL	The year in which king Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 207.

Obverse.

52 MA.NA	52 mina
10 ṬU SIG UZ	10 shekel of goats' wool

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ki (GA)LU ^{dingir}NIN.GIR. SU	from Lu-Ningirsu
DUB (GA)LU ^{dingir}.....	per tablet of Lu.....
DUMU BA.ZI	son of Bazi.

Reverse.

GIR..... etc.	Official..... etc.

No. 240.

Obverse I.

[8 GUR 4]7 QA SHE LUGAL LABAR (or Ù)	8 gur 47 qa of grain, best quality, and
.....GUR 135 QA	.....gur, 135 qa
11 ṬU LAL ½ IK BABBAR	11–½ shekel of silver
5, MU UR.BE.LUM^{ki}	in the year when Urbelum (was devastated).
1035 GUR 178½ QA	1035 gur 178½ qa,
1⅚ MA.NA 4½ ṬU 60 SHE BABBAR[1]	1 mina 54 shekel 150 she of silver
MU KI.MASH^{ki}	in the year in which Kimash (was devastated).
2 [GUR] 180 [QA] LAL.NI UR.DAM	2 gur 180 qa deficit of Urdam,
10, 5 GUR 36 QA	5 gur 36 qa
LAL.NI UR ^{dingir}NIN. GISH.ZID.DA	deficit of Ur-Ningishzidda
ki UR ^{dingir}EN^{ki} *ta*	from Ur-En^{ki}
etc., etc.	etc., etc.

5. Lists of Animals.

A strict account was kept of the temple herds. In these herds are found nearly all the various domestic animals known

[1] 1⅚ mina = 1 mina 50 shekel,
4½ shekel = 4 " 90 she.
60 "

Total : 1 mina 54 shekel 150 she.

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to us; the horse and pig are, however, never mentioned. After the enumeration of the herds generally follows the name of the shepherd (NI.KU or ENGAR) into whose care the herd was given; then the name of the city, introduced by SHAG = *ina libbi*, which is followed by the date. In a few cases the name of the chief shepherd (NU.BANDA GUD) or overseer (PA) is found.

The animals are mentioned as being

(*a*) present: GUB.BA; GUB.BA.AN or MU.GUB;[1]
(*b*) given out: ZIG.GA = *nasâḫu, nashû*;
(*c*) snatched away: by sickness, for sacrifices; RIG.RIG[2].GA;
(*d*) missing, not existing: LAL.NI or LAL.NI.A.AN, generally translated by 'deficit.'

There are mentioned the following domestic animals which are divided into various classes:

1. *ANSHU;* Br. 4984 = *imêru*, 'ass.'
   (*a*) ANSHU USH = *imêru zikaru*, 'male ass,'
   ANSHU USH I = 'male ass one year old,'
   ANSHU USH II = 'male ass two years old.'
   (*b*) ANSHU SAL = 'female ass.'
   (*c*) ANSHU USH AMAR GA = *bûru sha eli tulu-u*, 'a young sucking male ass' (*Hwb.* 707*a*); AMAR = *ḫûru*, 'a young child or animal'; GA = *shizbu*, 'milk,' and *tulu*, 'breast.'
   (*d*) ANSHU USH SHU.GÈ = 'an old he-ass'; GÈ, Br. 6325 = *shâbu*, to be old; SHU.GÈ, Br. 7129 = *shâbu*; see *R. A.* III, p. 130, l. 9.
   (*e*) ANSHU.GISH = *imêru rabû* = 'large ass'; Br. 5704 GISH = *rabû*.
2. *GANAM*, 'ewe, *Mutterschaf.*' The sign is LAGABU (Br. 10,151) with GUD or GUD.GUD inserted. For the reading of it see *Z. A.*, III, p. 203, and *H. S. L.*, Nos. 383 and 384; for the meaning see Hommel, *ZDMG*, 46 (1892), p. 566.

[1] Br. 4893 = *nazâzu*.
[2] Br. 2595 = *laqâtu*, to 'seize, take away.'

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3. *GUD;* Br. 5737 = *alpu*, 'ox'.
   (*a*) GUD GISH = *alpu rabû*, 'large ox';
   (*b*) GUD APIN (or ENGAR) III = 'plough oxen 3 years old'; for APIN see Br. 1023 = *erêshu*, 'to plant,' and *Hwb.* 140*b*, 'an ox who helps planting, who ploughs';
   (*c*) GUD KUL; must have been similar to the one mentioned in (*b*);
   (*d*) GUD SHE; SHE according to *K. B.* III, p. 60, note ††, means 'age of puberty,' '*maennliche Geschlechtsreife.*'
4. *LID;* Br. 8870 = *littu*, 'cow'; *littu* is fem. of *lû:*
   (*a*) LID AL; this most likely means *littu rabîtu*, 'great cow,' for AL Br. 5749 gives *ṣîru* as a synonym of *rabû*;
   (*b*) LID AL SHU.GÈ, 'a large old cow';
   (*c*) LID II GISH TUG, 'cow of 2 years'; meaning of GISH. TUG unknown;
   (*d*) LID E.DUR, 'stable cows' or 'cows of the yard'; DUR (Br. 2664) *tarbaṣu*, 'place of lying down, stable, *Huerde.*'
5. *PUḪADU*, 'lamb'; *Br.* 5489; *Hwb.* 170*a*.
   (*a*) PUḪADU USH, 'male lamb';
   (*b*) ^{sal}PUḪADU, 'female lamb';
   (*c*) PUḪADU BA.UR, 'weaned(?) lamb';
   (*d*) PUḪADU NU.UR, 'lamb not weaned(?).'

   It is not certain what the meaning of BA.UR and NU.UR is; both expressions must have reference to age, as Th. Dangin suggests *R.A.* III, 123, l. 3. We know only that, since the PUḪADU BA.UR are mentioned as being shorn, they must have been older than the PUḪADU NU.UR, of which no such mention is made; and as they were not old enough to be called 'sheep,' the former may have been the 'weaned' and the latter the 'not (NU = *lû*) weaned.'
6. *UDU;* Br. 10,681 = *immeru*, 'sheep.'
   (*a*) UDU GAL, *immeru rabû*, 'large sheep,' perhaps 'ram'.
   (*b*) UDU NI, 'fat sheep'; for NI see Br. 5314 = *barû*, *Hwb*; 184*a*;
   (*c*) UDU SHE, 'male sheep at the age of puberty';

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(*d*) UDU *urişu*='pregnant sheep'(?);

(*e*) UDU USH cannot here mean (as with PUḪADU and ANSHU) 'male sheep,' but may mean 'pubescent'; for USH according to Br. 5041=*ridû*, which *Hwb.* 614*a* translates '*befruchten, zeugen* '= to 'fecundate.'

(*f*) UDU.USH BAR ZU, 'a full-grown (pubescent) female sheep'; BAR=*pitû*, 'to open,' ZU=*mashku*, 'the skin,' then BAR ZU= 'to open the pudendum'; it is a full-grown female sheep whose pudendum has been broken, *i.e.*, one which has had sexual intercourse.

7. *BIR*=*urîşu*, 'kid of a goat'; Br. 2030 and *Hwb.* 137 and 377*a*, 'young goat'; URISHU SAG, probably 'weaned kid'; SAG=*asharidu* must have reference to age; not a sucking kid but one that is older.

8. *UZ*, according to Br. 3707=*enzu*, 'a female goat'; see *Hwb.* 99*b*.

The following tablets contain lists of animals: Nos. 138, 155, 160, 161, 164, 170, 171, 178, 179, 195, 233, 235, 244, 247, 251.

No. 171.

Obverse.

53 GANAM	53 ewes
9 UDU	9 sheep
14 ^{sal}PUḪADU	14 female lambs
12 PUḪADU.USH	12 male lambs
5, 2 LID.AL	2 large cows
1 PUḪADU.USH DIR MU.GUB	1 male lamb in addition were on hand;
2 GANAM	2 ewes
ZIG.GA	were (expended) given out;
10, 15 GANAM 9 UDU	15 ewes, 9 sheep

Reverse.

RIG.RIG.GA	were snatched (taken) away;
GANAM UDU	ewes, sheep
LAL.NI.A.AN	lost (none).

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5, SHU.NIGIN 91 GUB.BA. A.AN	Total: 91 were present;
SHU.NIGIN 2 ZIG.GA	" 2 were expended;
SHU.NIGIN 24 RIG.RIG. GA	" 24 were snatched away;
SHU.NIGIN LAL.NI	" loss (none).
NAM.ḪA.NI PA	Namḫani the PA (overseer).

No. 178.

Obverse.

GUB.BA.A.AN	Were present.
LAL.NI 1 ANSHU USH II	Loss of 1 male ass two years old,
1 ANSHU USH I	1 male ass one year old.
LAL.NI.A.AN	Loss,
5, AB.BA.MU *ba*.TIL II	Abbamu killed two.
5 ANSHU USH	5 male asses
GUB.BA.A.AN	were present.
LUL.A ENGAR	Lula is the shepherd.
1 ANSHU	1 ass,

Reverse.

5 ANSHU USH	5 male asses,
1 ANSHU USH RUG.RUG ENGAR NU.BANDA GUD	1 male ass, income of the chief shepherd,
GUB.BA.A.AN	present.
.....USH	.....Male
5, LUGAL.MA.ḪI ENGAR	Lugalmaḫi, shepherd.
1 LID.AL	1 large cow,
2 GUD.GISH	2 large oxen (bulls),
1 LID II GISH.TUG	1cow two years old GISH.TUG,
1 GUD.GISH RUG.GA ENGAR	1 large ox, income of the shepherd,
10, 1 LID.AL SHU.GE	1 large old cow
GUB.BA.A.AN	present.
.....ENGAR	.....shepherd.

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No. 179.

Obverse I.

183 UDU ZAL.DUG.GA	183 sheep, Zaldugga (shepherd)
SHAG TIG.AB.BA^{ki}	in Tigabba^{ki};
48 LA.LUL. 52 SHESH	48 (sheep), including his own = 52, Lalulshesh;
3 UR ^{dingir}DUMU. 4 ZI	3 (sheep), including his own = 4, UR.Dumuzi;
5, 60–1 (GA)LU.KAL.LA 65	59 (sheep), including his own = 65, Lukalla;
[3]5 A. 40–1 DA	35 (sheep), including his own = 39, Ada;
[3]5(GA)LU ^{dingir}40-1 BA.U	35 (sheep), including his own = 39, Lu-Bau;
.....7 DA	(sheep), including his own = 7, ...da;

Obverse II.

1, 18 AGA.SAG	18 (sheep) Agasag, (shepherd)
24 LU.LI SHESH.A.NI	24 (sheep) Luli his brother
16 NAM.ḪA.NI	16 (sheep) Namḫani
DUMU GIR.ZAL	son of Girzal
SHAG KI.NU.NIR^{ki}	in Kinunir^{ki}.
5, PA SAG.GA.ZID.DA, etc.	Overseer: Saggazidda, etc.

NOTE.—The mode of writing on col. I. l. 3–7 is peculiar. The first and smaller number written at the beginning of each of these lines represents the number of sheep belonging to the temple; the larger number, written below, between or after the names, represents the same number plus the sheep which constitute, in each case, the shepherd's pay.

6. LISTS OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

Much light is shed by these tablets on the administration of the empire of Ur during the middle of the third millennium

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before Christ. Some of them enumerate certain quantities of flour, date-wine, oil, etc., allowed to officials during their stay at Shirpurla^{ki} or for their maintenance while on official journeys (see 'Allowances'); others contain a nearly complete list of these officials. It is not always possible to render an exact translation of their titles; in some cases we can only guess at the meaning. What their mission was is indicated either in a few words only or not at all. This will be better understood from the following list of official names as found on these tablets:

(*a*) AB.BA ENGAR, 'chief of the shepherds' (or farmers); No. 175 ob. 6. See s. v. ENGAR.

(*b*) AB.BA KAL.LA = *nasîku, shêbu dannu*; Nos. 248 and 249 ob. 14.

(*c*) AB.BA URU (Br. 3820) = *nasîku*, 'prince, chief man of a city.'

(*d*) DAM.QAR (Br. 11,122) = 'merchant, trader, agent.' *Hwb.* 222*b*; *ZA.* VI. 349; *R.* 4. Nos. 162 ob. 10; 248 III. 12, 19.

(*e*) DUB.SAR, 'scribe' or 'secretary.' DUB (Br. 3935) = *duppu*, 'tablet'; SAR (Br. 4336) = *shaṭâru*, 'to write.' The duty of the DUB.SAR consisted in keeping a strict account of the temple herds and of all that was brought to or taken from the temple. One scribe is called DUB.SAR E DUB.BA = *dupsharru sha bit duppê*, 'scribe of the house of tablets' (No. 162), and another DUB.SAR GUD UDU = *dupsharru sha alpê u immerê*, 'scribe of (over) oxen and sheep' (No. 162). *RA.* III, p. 130, l. 4, we find a DUB.SAR GUD ENGAR, 'scribe of the plough oxen,' and *OBI.* 126 IV. 8, a DUB.SAR GUD X, 'scribe of the oxen that are 10 years old. DUB.SAR GUD II and DUB.SAR GUD I also occur and can only mean 'scribe of the oxen 2 years and 1 year old,' since there would hardly have been scribes over merely 1 or 2 oxen. The oxen were classified according to their age, and over each of these classes a *dupsharru* was set.

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(*f*) ENGAR (Br. 1024) = *ikkaru*, 'farmer' or 'shepherd.' The word must also mean 'shepherd,' compare (No. 80) E UZ ENGAR *shu* = *ana ikkari sha bît enzê*, 'for the shepherd of the goats' stable.' *OBI*. p. 28, note 3, states correctly that ENGAR is a Semitic loanword adopted by the Sumerian language (see Zimmern, *Babylonische Busspsalmen*, p. 5, note 1, and *ZA*. III, p. 199ff.) and a synonym of *erêshu*, 'to plant' (Br. 1023), and of *nâqidu*, *rid alpi*. In passages like Gudea F col. III. 1, 14, the following words occur for 'shepherd': ENGAR, UTUL, SIB, NA.GID.

(*g*) GIR (Br. 9180), 'an official whose duty it was to look after the food for officials and temple herds.'

(*h*) ḪA.ZA.NUM (= NU.BANDA) = *ḫazânu*, 'overseer'; *R*. 19*b*. No. 191 R. 6.

(*i*) IBERA, IP (Br. 813) = *damqâru*; see above DAM.QAR; *R*. 4. Nos. 105 R. 4; 185 R. 1; 242 IV. 8.

(*k*) QA.SHU.GAB. If it is the same as SHU.QA.GAB (Br. 7093) then it means ^{amel}*shakû*, 'a high official.' But it must be noticed that QA, 'a measure,' + SHU, 'hand,' + GAB (*nashû*), 'lift up, stretch forth' = 'one who stretches forth the hand to the QA measure,' *i.e.*, 'a measurer of grain.'

(*l*) GALU ^{gish}KU (GU.LA) = *amelu* + ^{es}*kakku* (+ *rabû*), *i.e.*, 'a man with a (large) weapon, a (great) spearman.' Nos. 222 ob. 2; 248 III. 16.

(*m*) GALU.RIM (or KABAR), 'official inferior to the LUḪ or SUKKAL.'

(*n*) LUḪ or SUKKAL (Br. 6158) = *sukkallu*, 'a messenger, delegate or authorized agent.'

(*o*) LUḪ MAḪ or SUKKAL MAḪ, 'a chief delegate.'

(*p*) NI.KU.—Br. 5323 = *rabû*; 5338 = *zikâru*; 10547 = *rubû*. It occurs only twice on the tablets of this collection: on No. 86 the NI.KU has under him 120 cows and 120 oxen, while on No. 223 *Lukani* the NI.KU comes after the ENGAR (shepherd), that is the highest official (NI.KU) is mentioned last. The statement of Th. Dangin (*R. A.*

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III, p. 129) that a NI.KU had 5 NU.BANDA.GUD under him and that a NU.BANDA.GUD was set over 2 shepherds is probably correct.

(*q*) NIM (Br. 9016) = *shaqû*, 'a high official'; *R.* 28*a*. NIM occurs generally before names of cities, which are sometimes followed by the genitive particle GE (KIT), as on No. 109 ob. 5: NIM KI.MASH^{ki} GE SHU.BA.TI = 'the NIM official of Kimash has received.' NIM is not a determinative before names of Elamitic cities.

(*r*) NU.BANDA, 'an official higher than a shepherd.' In II. R. 51, 44 the Assyrian equivalent for the term is given as *labuttû*, of which *Hwb.* 373*a* says that it is 'the name of an official.' Jensen, *KB.* III^1, p. 31, note . . . , translates it '*stellvertretender Aufseher.*'

(*s*) NU.BANDA GUD = *labuttû sha alpê*, 'overseer of oxen,' or according to *RA.* III, p. 129: 'overseer over two shepherds.'

(*t*) PA.—According to Br. 5568 and 5590 PA = *aklu* and *shapiru*, 'scribe' (*Hwb.* 56*a*). It seems that the *aklu* was especially the scribe or recorder for the different classes of employees, for we find

akil ba-ri-i, 'scribe of the magicians,'

akil damqari, 'scribe of the agents,'

akil kallê (= ^{amel}PA *sha* ^{amel}MU^{pl}), 'scribe (recorder) of the servants of the temple.'

Perhaps PA is best translated 'recorder'; this view seems to be sustained by the above passages and a few others: PA E, 'recorder of the temple'; PA SHANGU, 'recorder of the priests'; PA LUGAL ENGAR, 'recorder of the king's shepherds.' The phrase (No. 43) PA LUGAL.ZAG.GI.ZI GUD ^{dingir}NIN.GISH.ZID.DA most likely means that 'Lugalzaggizi was (PA) recorder of all the oxen that belonged to the temple of the god Ningishzidda.'

(*u*) SANGU (SHIT) = *shangu*, 'priest'; Nos. 44 R. 1; 236 ob. 3; 252 III. 12; IV. 3, 14.

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(*v*) ṬU.USH(GAL), 'a weigh or paymaster,' that is, 'a man (USH) who handles shekels (ṬU)'; R. 13*a*. Nos. 6, 22, 62, *et passim*.

There were doubtless other officials who occupied high positions and took part in the administration of the cities and temples; only those given above are mentioned in the tablets of the present collection.

Besides these others are named who were merely employees:

AD E = *abû sha bîti*, 'major domus.'
DUMU, 'an employed youth.'
DUMU BA.TIL, 'slaughterer.' No. 254.
DUMU DA.BA, 'an attendant.' No. 254 I. 7.
DUMU KU, 'hired youth,' or 'young garment maker.' No. 168, *passim*.
DUMU KU.BA, 'youth paid in kind.' No. 168, *passim*.
DUMU NU.BANDA, 'attendant of a NU.BANDA.' No. 228 R. 1.
EDIN, name of an employee (R. 5*a*). Nos. 248 and 249 II. 13.
ERIM (Br. 8148, 8149) = *ṣâbu* and *ummânu*, 'soldier, slave, workman.'
ERIM KU.MAL, 'hired soldier, slave.'
ERIM SHE.QIN, 'harvester who cuts the grain.' No. 150 R. 3.
GALU GISH.NI, 'man set over oil trees.'
GALU KU (Br. 10,534) = *amêl lubushtu*, 'garment maker.' Nos. 173 ob. 1, 3, 5, 7, R. 4; 248 and 249 I. 18, II. 7.
GALU KU.MAL (Br. 10,605) = *amel agaru*, 'hired man.' Nos. 164 ob. 4, 5; 172 ob. 3.
GALU USH.BAR, 'a male weaver.'
GEME = *amtu*, 'employed woman.'
GEME ḪAR.ḪAR, 'female cook' (one who prepares food). No. 162 R. 11.
GEME QAR (AG)KIT = *ḫarimtu*, 'sacred prostitute.' Nos. 180 ob. 6, 8; 248 and 249 I. 2.
GEME USH.BAR, 'female weaver.'
ḪU.KAK = *kapdu*, 'birdcatcher.' No. 146 ob. 5.

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IGI.DU(TUM).MU (Br. 9336) = *âlik maḫri*, 'forerunner, despatch-bearer.'
IGI.ERIM, 'watchman.'
KA GALU = *amêl qibîti*(?), 'announcer, herald.'
KAL (Br. 6194) = *dannu*, 'strong workman.'
KAL MASH, 'workman at half wages.'
KALAM(or UKU).IL, 'man who lifts up, a carrier.' No. 254 I. 8; III. 11; VI. 22.
KU.BA, 'employee.' Nos. 7 R. 7; 10 R. 3; 248 III. 16.
LUL, 'musician' (*R.* 25*b*). Nos. 117 ob. 3; 240 II. 5, 248 and 249 I. 5.
MÀ.DU.DU = *malaḫu*, 'the mate of a ship' (*R.* 26*a*). No. 252 II. 13.
MÀ.DU.DU GAL = *malaḫu rabû*, 'chief mate.'
NA.GID = *nâqidu*, 'shepherd.' No. 168, *passim*.
NITAḪ = *ardû*, 'servant'; Br. 956.
NU ^{gish}SAR = *amêl kirû*, 'gardener.' Nos. 248 and 249 ob. 4.
PA.AL = *shabru*, 'magician, seer.' Nos. 230 ob. 7; 242 IV. 6; 248 and 249 I. 15.
SAG.MA, 'employee.' Nos. 162 R. 8; 240 II. 8.
SHU.BIL (or NE), 'fireman'; SHU, 'hand,' + BIL (= *ḫamâṭu*), 'burn.' Nos. 248 and 249 II. 4.
SHU.ḪA (Br. 7244) = *ba'iru*, 'fisherman'; SHU, 'hand,' + ḪA (= *nûnu*), 'fish.'
UḪ.ME (Br. 8327) = *pashishu*, 'anointer, perfumer, embalmer.'
USH.BAR = *ishparu*, 'weaver.'
USH.KU (Br. 5071) = *kalû*, 'magician.' Nos. 9, 17, 69, 91, 95, 162–164, 169, 172, 173, 214, 217, 241, 247, 248, 249, 254.

No. 69.

Obverse.

39 KAL 60 SHE LUGAL *ta*	39 men, each at 60 qa of best grain,
7 KAL 50 *ta*	7 men at 50 qa each,
PA BA.SHAG.GA	overseer is Bashagga.
33 KAL 60 *ta*	33 men at 60 qa each,

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5, 3 KAL 50 *ta*	3 men at 50 qa each,
PA(GA)LU ^{dingir}BA.U	overseer is Lu-Bau,
NU.BANDA NAM.MAḪ	chief overseer is Nammaḫ.

Reverse.

SHE.BI [16 GUR 20 QA]	total of grain: (16 gur 20 qa)
SHAG.GAL ERIM BAL GUB.BA	food for the hired hatchet-bearers (or water-carriers),
NI.DUB KA.MA.....	at the storehouse Kama.....
ki BA.ZI *ta*	from Bazi.
5, ITU EZEN ^{dingir}BA.U	Month of the festival of Bau
MU KI.MASH^{ki} *ba*.ḪUL	of the year when Kimash^{ki} was devastated.

No. 162.

1, MAL DUB.BA	House (property) tablet (list)
SHI+GAR AG DÈ	of skillful persons.
DUB.SAR E DUB.BA	Scribe of the house of tablets,
USH.KU ^{dingir}NINNA	magician of the goddess Ishtar,
5, NU.BANDA UR^{dingir} NINNA	overseer, Ur-Ninnâ,
NU.BANDA UR ^{dingir}UTU	overseer, Ur-Utu (Shamash),
NU.BANDA (GA)LU. KAL.LA	overseer, Lu-Kalla,
QA.SHU.GAB	measurer (of grain),
AB.BA URU	elder (chief man) of the city,
10, DAM.QAR	agent (merchant),
(GA)LU GISH.NI	man, set over the oil (trees);

Reverse.

1, E AB GIR.SU^{ki}	(these were employed) at the house of the chief of Girsu.
NU.BANDA A.ḪU.A	Overseer Aḫua
E ^{dingir}NINNA	at the temple of Ishtar,
AB.ḪAL.DUG	Abḫaldug
5, E MU	at the house of the temple servants,

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USH.KU TIG.AB.BA^{ki}	magician of Tigabba^{ki},
.....DU.LU DUB.SAR GUD UDU, etc.	.....scribe of oxen and sheep, etc.

7. Account-Lists.

That there must have been much business traffic between the different cities is evident from some of the tablets which contain *grain accounts* (see also *RA*. IV, p. 76); the transportation of the grain took place in boats, and was facilitated by the numerous canals which penetrated to nearly every part of the country.

The *account-tablets* deal not only with grain and flour, but also with wool, cattle, pitch, money, *adâru*, *karpâte namrâte* (fine vessels, pots), and one refers to a field.

(*a*) *Grain and flour accounts.*—Sometimes only a simple statement is made in regard to the grain, then the names of the farmer (ENGAR) and of the field (A.SHAG) are given, which latter is in some cases preceded by NI.DUB (= 'storehouse', cf. *Hwb*. 699); Nos. 15, 43, 154. On some the grain is designated as food for the slaves (?) of a temple, No. 25; or as food for men and cattle, No. 253; some of it had been bought for money, (AZAG *ta* SHAM *shu*), Nos. 131, 208.

Most of the large amounts consisted of a number of consignments which had arrived, frequently by boat, from different cities and places. After the enumeration of these the totals (=SHU. NIGIN) are given; then follows the statement how these were disposed of, invariably expressed by the phrase SHAG.*bi.ta*, 'of this amount.' The grain had either been sent to different persons, had been expended (ZIG.GA), or was still on hand (MU.GUB). Then in the last column of the reverse, before the date, the statement is made that this is a 'business transaction' (NIN.SHID.AG) of or between certain parties who are mentioned; cf. Nos. 238, 239, 240, 242, 252, 256.

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No. 25.

Obverse.

6 GUR 180 QA ZID SHE LUGAL	6 gur 180 qa of finest wheat flour
SHAG.GAL ERIM BAL GUB.BA	food for the hatchet-bearers (or water-carriers),
ki UR ^{dingir}NUN.GAL *ta*	from Ur-Nungal,

Reverse.

NI.DUB A.SHAG SHUK. SHUR.RA *ta*	from the storehouse of the field Shukshurra,
NU.BANDA UR ^{dingir}NIN. GISH.ZID.DA, etc.	overseer: Ur-Ningishz dda, etc.

No. 208.

Obverse.

120 [GUR] SHE LUGAL	120 gur of grain, best quality
ki UR ^{dingir}BA.U *ta*	from Ur-Bau,
SHE.BA AZAG *ta* SHAM *shu*	the grain was bought for money;
DUB NITAḪ (or USH). RA.NU.À	tablet of Nitaḫranuà.

Reverse.

SHE AZAG[1] ^{dingir}NINUA	The whole amount of wheat is for the goddess Ninuâ.
ITU EZEN ^{dingir}DUMU.ZI	Month of the festival of Dumuzi
MU USH.SA KI.MASH^{ki} *ba*.ḪUL	of the year after Kimash^{ki} was devastated.

No. 252.

Obverse.

1 KARU 130 GUR 157⅔ QA SHE LUGAL	1 ton 130 gur 157⅔ qa of grain, best quality,

[1] *Br.* 9892: *ṣimru*, 'fullness.'

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SHE E GUD	the grain is at (for) the cow-stable,
GUR.BI TUM[1] DAM	the gur is like the (gur) one sent;
GUR	(with this) gur
5, SHE E ENGAR LAL	the grain was measured at the house of the farmers.
4 GUR 215 QA	4 gur 215 qa,
SHE.KUL *ta* GUR.RA	these Gur are or seed.
280 (QA) SHE ZUR (BUR) *ba*.TIL	280 qa of grain taken for ZUR(?),
SHU.NIGIN 1 KARU 136 GUR 52⅔ QA	total: 1 ton 136 gur 52⅔ qa,
10, SAG NIN.GA.RA.KAM	a total possession ('*ein Totalbesitz*').
SHAG.BI.TA	Of this amount
450 GUR 60 QA	450 gur 60 qa
DUB UR.SHAG.GA DUMU E.UR.BI	per tablet of Urshagga son of Eurbi,
143 GUR, etc.	143 gur, etc.

No. 253.

Obverse I.

16 GUR 120 QA ZID KAL LUGAL	16 gur 120 qa of (coarse?) flour, best quality,
MÀ SHAG.BA.NA.BIR	per boat of Shagbanabir;
40 ZID SHE GUR	40 gur of wheat flour,
MÀ (GA)LU.BA.SHAG.GA	per boat of Lubashagga;
5, 1 GUR 140 QA ZID KAL	1 gur 140 qa of coarse flour,
200 QA ZID GU	200 ka of GU flour,
MÀ(GA)LU *dingir*NIN.SHUL	per boat of Lu-Ninshul;
198 QA ZID SHE	198 qa of wheat flour

[1] Br. 9060.

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MÀ (GA)LU GIR.SU ^{dingir}NIN.	per boat of Lu-Ningirsu;
10, *ki* UR. E. NINNÛ (50) DUMU	from Ureninnû, son of
DU.DU *ta*, etc.	Dudu, etc.

Reverse III.

NIN.SHID.AG	A business transaction
ZID.BI	of (its) flour
SHESH.KAL.LA DUMU DUG.GA	between (or of) Sheshkalla, son of Dugga
U UR.BIR(?).SA	and Urbirsa,
DUMU(GA)LU ^{dingir}NINUA	son of Lu-Ninua.
5, MU ^{dingir}BUR ^{dingir}EN.ZU LUGAL	Year in which Bur-Sin became king.

(*b*) *Wool-account.*—The numerous temple herds were a source of considerable income, consisting especially of wool (SIG, Br. 10,781). When the sheep had been shorn the wool was sent to the E USH.BAR, 'house of weaving,' to be spun and woven by numerous bands of women weavers (GEME USH. BAR) into cloth for garments (SIG.KU or merely KU= '*shipâtu ana lubushtu*'; see *Br.* 10,781; *Hwb.* 372*b*, 678*b*; *K.B.* III, p. 30, note 10).

Some of our tablets give an enumeration of the herds from which the wool had been obtained, together with the names of the respective shepherds and the name of the city.

The wool was

(*a*) SIG DU, 'common wool'; *R. A.* III, 136;
(*b*) SIG GIG, 'black wool'; *Br.* 8922=*ṣalmu*;
(*c*) SIG DU GIG, 'common black wool';
(*d*) SIG LUM, 'LUM wool'; *Br.* 11,186, 11,187=*unnubu*, *ushshubu*, 'to sprout.'

The wool itself was used for first, second, third and fourth class garments, also for 'extra fine' clothing and garments of mourning.

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(*a*) SIG KU LUGAL, 'wool for first class garments' (=royal quality);
(*b*) SIG KU USH LUGAL, 'wool for second class garments' (=next to those of royal quality);
(*c*) [SIG] KU III^{kam} USH, 'wool for third class garments';
(*d*) [SIG] KU IV^{kam} USH, 'wool for fourth class garments';
(*e*) [SIG] KU NIN.LAM (=NE), 'wool for extra fine garments'; see *Br.* 12,055 *lamḫushshu*, *Hwb.* 380;
(*f*) SIG MUK, 'wool for garments of mourning'; see *Br.* 95 *muqqu*, *Hwb.* 423*b*.

In some cases the wool is said to have been shorn from certain parts of the body; we find

(*a*) SIG TIK KUD, 'wool shorn from the neck or back' (TIK, Br. 3215=*kishâdu*, 'neck'; KUD, Br. 372=*nakâsu*, 'to cut');
(*b*) SIG GISH GA ŞU AG, 'wool shorn from male goats' (GISH, Br. 5707=*zikâru*, 'male'; ŞU for ŞU.KAR=*uniqu*, 'goat'; AG, Br. 2792=*rashû*, 'to seize, take'). *HSL.*, p. 37, No. 419 SIG.GA ŞU AG.A (the same as SIG GISH GA ŞU AG?) is translated 'a garment'; but this cannot be the meaning here, as KU LUGAL='*lubushtu sharrutu*' follows; for this reason it can only mean 'wool was taken from the (GISH ŞU=) male goats.' Or is the meaning 'twisted, spun'? Cf. *R. A.* III, 129, note 1.

On one of these tablets it is stated that the wool was weighed (or bought?) in Kinunir^{ki} (SIG *ba*.LAL SHAG KI.NU.NIR^{ki}); on another that its weight (or price?) (=KI.LAL.*bi*) was.....; cf. Nos. 96, 139, 159, 160, 161, 250, 258.

No. 160.

Obverse I.

13 GANAM 20 UDU.USH	13 ewes, 20 sheep, full grown,
5 PUḪADU BA.UR	5 weaned lambs,

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LABBAR.A.AN (or Ŭ.A. AN)	and again
10 PUḪADU BA.UR	10 weaned(?) lambs;
5, LAL.NI RUG.GA	there was a deficit in the income;
SIG.BI	the wool was
^{dingir}UTU.ZAL	from Utuzal-nangaru
NANGARU 50 LAL 2, etc.	from 50–2 (=48) sheep, etc.

Reverse II.

2, UDU BA.UR UD IV KAM	the (lambs) sheep were weaned(?) 4 days.
SHAG TIG.AB.BA^{ki}, etc.	In Tigabba^{ki}, etc.

No. 258.

Obverse I.

1, 1 GUN 30 MA.NA 6⅔	1 talent 30 mina 6⅔
ṬU SIG GISH GA ṢU AG KU LUGAL	shekel of wool shorn from male goats for garments, best quality;
3⅔ MA.NA SIG GISH	3⅔ mina of wool shorn from
5, GA ṢU AG KU USH LUGAL	male goats for second class garments;
9 MA.NA 10 ṬU SIG	9 mina 10 shekel of wool
GISH GA ṢU AG KU III KAM USH	shorn from male goats for third class garments;
10, 9 MA.NA 2½ ṬU	9 mina 2½ shekel of
SIG GISH GA ṢU AG KU IV KAM USH	wool shorn from male goats for fourth class garments;
30⅓ MA.NA SIG TIK KUD KU LUGAL	30⅓ mina of wool shorn from the back (neck) for first class garments;
15, 8⅔ MA.NA 8 ṬU	8⅔ mina 8 shekel of
SIG TIK KUD III KAM USH	wool shorn from the back for third class garments;

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3 GUN 44 MA.NA SIG MUK	3 talents 44 mina of wool for garments of mourning;
3600 + 3600 + 600 + 600 + 115½	(as if) 8515½ women for 1 day (=8515½ days wages)
20, GEME UD 1 *shu*	(had been employed)
ID[1] KU[2] TAG.[3]A[4] SHIT[5], etc., etc.	are the wages for the making of the garments in total, etc.

(*c*) *Cattle-account.*—One tablet (No. 251) containing a cattle-account has a wording similar to that of a grain-account. After the enumeration of the different herds of sheep, etc., with their respective shepherds, follows the statement as to how they were disposed of (SHAG.BI.*ta*, R. I. 10); near the end it is said to be a business transaction (NIN.SHID.AG). Another tablet (No. 235) states that droves of sheep were sent to or brought from various cities; Nos. 168 and 206.

No. 251.

Obverse I.

71 GANAM	71 ewes,
123 UDU.USH	123 mature sheep,
240 PUḪADU	240 lambs,
ki GU.DÊ.A DUMU	from Gudea, son of
5, E.NUN.IL *ta*	Enunil;
480 UDU.SHE	480 mature male sheep
ki SI.RU.AB *ta*	from Siruab
NIN.SHID *ta*, etc.	from the revenue (=*nikâsu*), etc.

Reverse IV.

SHU.NIGIN 664 UDU	total: 664 sheep.
10, SHAG.BI.*ta*	From this amount

[1] ID, 'wages, hire';
[2] KU, *lubûštu*, 'garment';
[3] TAG, *lapâtu*, 'to touch, busy oneself with something';
[4] A, *ana*, 'for';
[5] SHIT, *menûtu*, 'number, whole amount.'

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180 UDU ^{dingir}NIN.....	180 sheep ^{ilu}Nin.....
15 UDU ^{dingir}DUMU.ZI, etc.	15 sheep ^{ilu}Dumuzi, etc.

No. 235.

Obverse.

60 UDU NIM.KI.MASH^{ki} ME	60 sheep, belonging to people of Kimash,
GIR ^{dingir}IM.BA.NI LUḪ	(with the) GIR Imbani as delegate
KI.MASH^{ki} *ta* GIN.NI	from Kimash^{ki} came;
60 *urisu* NIM.GI.SHA^{ki}ME	60 kids, belonging to people of Gisha,
5, GIR KÙ.SHA.SHU LUḪ	(with the) GIR Kushashu as delegate
GI.SHA^{ki} *shu* GIN.NI	went to Gisha^{ki};
60 UDU NIM.ḪU.BU.UM ^{ki}ME	60 sheep, belonging to people of Ḫubum

Reverse.

1, GIR MA.MA.ḪIR (GA)LU.KABAR	(with the) GIR Mamaḫir as LU.KABAR (messenger?)
ḪU.BU.UM^{ki} *shu* GIN.NI	to Ḫubum^{ki} went.

(*d*) *Pitch-account.*—Pitch for houses (KUNIN E A=*kupru ana bîti*; Br. 10,233) and money had come in as annual revenue (=NIN.SHID MU; Br. 12,082 *nikâsu*) from (*ki*.....*ta*) several estates and had been expended (ZIG.GA).

No. 177.

Obverse.

2⅓ MA.NA KÙ.....	2⅓ mina of money (silver)
KUNIN E A BI.....	(and) pitch for houses.....
ki BA.ZI DUMU.....	from Bazi son of.....
29 KUNIN E[A DUB]	29 gur pitch for houses, per

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5, PA.TE.SI	tablet of the *patesi*
ki LUGAL.NIR. . . . . *ta*	from Lugalnir. . . . .
SHU.NIGIN 29 GUR 140 QA	Total: 29 gur 140 qa
KUNIN E A	pitch for houses.
SHAG.BI.TA	Of this amount
10, $\frac{2}{3}$ SHA 8 ṬU KÙ	48 shekel of money was
NIN.SHID MU SI.MU. UR.RU.UM^{ki}	revenue of the year when Simurru
LU. LU. BU^{ki} A. DU 10 LAL 1 *ba*.ḪUL, etc.	and Lulubu were devastated the ninth time, etc.

No. 244 may correctly be called an *inventory* of household goods; on it are mentioned

(*a*) domestic animals, as bulls, asses, oxen, cows, sheep, lambs;
(*b*) an orchard and its size;
(*c*) honey, cheese(?), dates, and cedarwood;
(*d*) house furniture, as chairs, couches, footstools, and bowls.

The following is a transcription and translation of this tablet:

Obverse.

14 GUD GISH ṢUN	14 old bulls,
10 ANSHU GISH	10 old asses,
GUD APIN.BI III	plough oxen 3 years old,
13 LID E.TUR ṢUN	13 stable cows,
5, 180 LAL 1 UDU UDU + UKUSH ṢUN	179 large sheep,
291 UDU EME.GI ṢUN	291 sheep in one herd,
9 (or 540) UDU URIṢU SHE	9 (or 540) lambs
3 (or 180) SIKKA (='*atu-du*).BAR	3 (or 180) he-goats
$\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{36}$ GAN ^{giish}SAR	$\frac{5}{36}$ GAN (250 SAR) of orchard ground,

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10, 1 MÀ GUR KÙ BABBAR TUR	1 small barque of silver,

Reverse.

.....[QA]LAL (=*dishpu*)	.....of honey,
.....QA GA.ḪUR	.....qa of cheese(?),
.....QA KA.LUM	.....qa of dates,
.....MA.NA ^{gish}ERIN	.....mina of cedar wood,
.....^{gish}GU.ZA SIG	.....first class chairs,
.....^{gish}GU.ZA ṢUN	.....common chairs,
.....^{gish}NÀ SIG	.....first class couches,
5 ^{gish}NA ṢUN	5 common couches,
1 ^{gish}GIR DU SIG	1 first class footstool,
1 ^{gish}GIR DU	1 common footstool,
5 ^{gish}BANSHUR SIG	5 first class wooden bowls,
2 ^{gish}BANSHUR ṢUN	2 common bowls,
9 ^{gish}MA.....	9 wooden.....

To the collection belong five tablets (Nos. 5, 99, 100, 162, 185) which begin with the phrase GÀ(or MAL=*bîtu*).DUB.BA. The inscriptions are very short, with the exception of No. 162, which has on the obverse 11, and on the reverse 12 lines. The latter (162) gives a list of officials (see 'List of Officials'). Lines 1 and 2 read: MAL DUB.BA | SHI.NIN.AG.DÈ='house' or 'temple tablet (list) of skillful persons (officials) employed'; cf. 'sign-list and glossary,' No. 240.

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CATALOGUE

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CATALOGUE

No. 1. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 11 lines; a few lines on reverse partly effaced. *List of animals* and feed consumed by them. Date: the 10th day of the month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 2. Complete clay tablet, 4.5 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 15, on edge 1, and on reverse 12 lines. *List of animals* and feed consumed. Date: the 27th day of the month SHU.KUL.

No. 3. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 13, on reverse 11 lines; characters partly effaced. *List of animals* and feed consumed. Date: the 18th day of the month of the festival of the god Dungi.

No. 4. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines; characters partly effaced. *Receipt* (SHU. BA.TI) for grain received from Ur-Nun-gal as food for workingmen. Date: month DIR.SHE.QIN.KUD of the year in which (the king) devastated Simurrum and Lulubu for the ninth time.

No. 5. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 6 lines. *Income-tablet* stating (a) on obverse that grain for workingmen (or slaves) had been received, as revenue or income for 4 years, (b) on reverse that tribute for 10 years had been brought.

No. 6. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 2.2 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 12 lines. *Expense-list* (allowances) of date-wine, barley, and oil given to officials who had come from An-shan^{ki}. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 7. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 2.4 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 13, and on edge 2 lines. *Expense-list* (allowances) of date-wine, flour, and oil. Date: the 9th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

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No. 8. Clay tablet, 3.5 × 2.5 cm.; very brittle, damaged on reverse, characters nearly effaced. On obverse and reverse 10 lines each. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil. Date: 28th day of the month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 9. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for grain received from the storehouse of a field of the god NIN.ḪAR.SHAG. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year in which Kimash^{ki} was devastated.

No. 10. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 2.2 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10, and on edge 2 lines, a few characters on obverse and reverse effaced. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil. Date: 24th day of the month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 11. Nearly complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 2.4 cm.; upper left-hand corner mutilated; on obverse 9 and on reverse 10 lines, on edge of obverse and reverse 1 line each. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 20th day of the month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 12. Complete clay tablet, 4.8 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 12, on left-hand edge 1, and on reverse 14 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 22d day of the month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 13. Complete clay tablet, 3.4 × 2.7 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 10 lines. *Pay-list:* flour and grain, food (SHAG. GAL) for asses. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR.

No. 14. Complete clay tablet, 4.5 × 2.7 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines each, date on left-hand edge, reverse partly covered. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials who had come from Anshan and Nippur. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 15. Complete clay tablet, 4.8 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 7 lines. *Account-list* of grain. Date: the year after the devastation of Kimash^{ki}.

No. 16. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for slaughtered

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(*ba*.TIL) sheep and goats. Date: year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 17. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines, characters partly effaced. *Receipt* (SHU. BA.TI) for wheat, received by Ur-Kal from Ur-Bau, as food for men. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U of the year after.....

No. 18. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines each. *Income-tablet* of money. Date: year in which the king Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 19. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 9 lines, many characters filled in. *Expense-list* of oil. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 20. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 11, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines, 1 line on obverse lower edge. *Expense-list* of date-wine, barley, etc., food for the *patesi*. Date: month SHE IL.LA.

No. 21. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 9 and reverse 10 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials from Anshan and Nippur. Date: month ZIB.KÛ.

No. 22. Complete clay tablet, 3.1 × 5.1 cm.; on obverse and reverse 12 lines; date on left-hand edge. *Expense-list:* allowances of flour to messengers (LUḪ = *sukkallu*) from five cities. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 23. Light-gray colored clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 12 lines; on reverse, lines 1–3 partly filled in with deposits. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine to officials who had come from four cities. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 24. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 5.4 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 14, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines; date on left-hand edge. *Expense-list:* allowances to officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 25. Complete clay tablet, 3.1 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 8 lines. *Account of flour*, food for farmhands.

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Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U of the year following the devastation of Simuru and Lulubu for the ninth time.

No. 26. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 3.1 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 2 lines. *Pay-list.* Date: the 30th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 27. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, and reverse 6 lines. *Expense-list* of beverage and flour. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 28. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines each. *Expense-list:* allowances of oil for the festival of the new moon (AB.AB.UD.SAR). Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 29. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 10, and reverse 7 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of oil to officials. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR.

No. 30. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 10 lines; on reverse the characters are partly obliterated. *Expense-list:* allowances of barley. Date: the 23d day of the month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 31. Complete clay tablet, 2.4 × 4 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 27th day of the month SHU.KUL.

No. 32. Complete clay tablet, light-gray, 2.4 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 11 lines, on reverse bottom edge 2 lines; characters on last 3 lines of obverse partly filled in. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, barley, and oil to officials. Date (on left-hand edge): month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 33. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 9, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials. Date: month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 34. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 9, and reverse 12 lines; some characters effaced on reverse. *Expense-list:* allowances of flour and oil to officials. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR.

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No. 35. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 5.4 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10, on obverse bottom edge and left-hand edge 2 lines; some of the characters partly effaced. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and grain to officials. Date (on left-hand edge): month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 36. Complete clay tablet, 2.6 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 11, and reverse 12 lines, 1 line on bottom edge of reverse; characters partly effaced. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 16th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI.

No. 37. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances to officials. Date: month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 38. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.1 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of flour and oil to officials. Date: the 8th day of the month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 39. Clay tablet, 3 × 4.9 cm.; fractured at right-hand corner of reverse; on obverse 14, on reverse 13 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine and beverage from the plant SA to officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU.

No. 40. Clay tablet, 3.2 × 5.1 cm.; damaged on obverse, nearly all the characters on reverse filled in; on obverse 9, on reverse 11 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, oil, etc., to officials. Date (on reverse bottom edge): month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 41. Complete clay tablet, 2.4 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 6 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials and men from Anshan. Date: month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 42. Clay tablet, 3.1 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines each, on obverse bottom edge 1 line; reverse much fractured, only 5 characters visible. The obverse reads: 2 ḪU.BU.UM | UR | KI.LAL.BI (its price, weight) 7 MA.NA 10 ṬU..... | ^{ki}UR^{dingir}NIN.GISH.ZID.DA.

No. 43. Clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.8 cm.; right-hand corner of obverse broken away; on obverse 7, on reverse 4 lines. *Account of*

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grain and straw (?). The inscription reads: 421..... LUGAL | SHAG.BI ENGAR | GAN GUD MA GAR | NU. BANDA.GUD | SHE IN.BI NU DÈ | A.SHAG^{dingir} NINÂ GAR.RA | SHE.GISH UD.DU.A | PA LUGAL. ZAG.GI.ZI | GUD^{dingir}NIN.GISH.ZID.DA.

No. 44. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.3 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 6 lines. *Income-tablet:* rent from the produce of a field. Date: year when Bur-Sin became king.

No. 45. Clay tablet with corners rounded off, very brittle, right-hand edge of obverse fractured; 4.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 3 lines. *Income-list:* 2 PESH.LUM delivered by the ship of Pasi, and 2 ŞI.NA brought by the ship of Tuḫushu from Urabba. Date: the year when Shashra was devastated.

No. 46. Complete inside clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 7 lines. (For the case see No. 221.) *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for flour sent per boat and received by Ur-Ninua at the temple. Date: the year in which Ine-Sin became king.

No. 47. Clay tablet, 2.8 × 3 cm.; much fractured, only a few characters left which indicate the date to be the month GAN.MASH of the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 48. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine. Date: month ZIB.KÛ of the year in which Simuru and Lulubu were devastated.

No. 49. Clay tablet, top broken off; 2.5 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 12 lines left. *Expense-list:* allowances of flour and oil to officials. No date.

No. 50. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.1 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 10 lines; characters on obverse somewhat effaced and on reverse partly filled in. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials. Date: month SHE.QIN.KUD.

No. 51. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.6 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-*

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list: allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 4th day of the month GAN.MASH.

No. 52. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.4 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 14, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials. Date: month SHE.QIN.KUD.

No. 53. Complete clay tablet, 1.8 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 8 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials who had come from Susa. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 54. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to three officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI.

No. 55. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 3 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to four officials. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 56. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 8 lines, on reverse bottom edge and on left-hand edge 1 line. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to four officials. Date: the 30th day of the month GAN.MASH.

No. 57. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 3 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of barley to men from Kimash. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU.

No. 58. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine and flour to officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 59. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 9 lines each. *Pay-list:* amounts of beverage, finest quality, given to the temples of ^{dingir}SHUL.PA.UD.DU, ^{dingir}DUN.GI, ^{dingir}DA.NI.IK.TU and to GU.DÉ.A the *patesi*. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 60. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.7 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 12 lines, on left-hand edge and reverse bottom

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edge 1 line. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, barley, and oil to officials. Date: month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 61. Clay tablet, 2.8 × 5.4 cm.; on obverse 16, on reverse 18 lines, 1 line each on reverse bottom and left-hand edge. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to ten officials. Date: 10th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 62. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.9 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 6 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances to officials of grain, flour, and beverage, made from the SA plant. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 63. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 5 lines. *List of animals* and feed consumed by them. Date: 5th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 64. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 14, on reverse 11 lines, characters on obverse partly filled in. *List of animals* and feed consumed by them; 7 herds of sheep, rams, oxen, and bull-calves mentioned. Date: 20th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 65. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 6 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of oil to men. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR.

No. 66. Complete clay tablet, 5 × 4.6 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of oil to six officials. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 67. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 7 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of oil to four officials. Date: month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 68. Clay tablet, 3.3 × 5.4 cm.; right-hand bottom corner and lower part of face of obverse broken away; on obverse probably 14, on reverse 15, on reverse bottom edge 3, and on left-hand edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of barley to officials and companies of slaves. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 69. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 6 lines; seems to be the inside tablet of a case-

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tablet. *List of slaves* or workingmen (KAL) with their overseers (PA and NU.BANDA) and their food. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U of the year when Kimash was devastated.

No. 70. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.1 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list*, stating how much barley each one of a certain number of men had received (SHU. BA.TI) per day. The barley was paid out by the GIR official GALU.SHAG.GA on the 11th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 71. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.: on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 72 qa of beverage which GALU.DUMU received from GALU.KA.NI. Date: month MU.SHU.GAB of the year in which Ḫudnuri was devastated.

No. 72. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) of Ur-Bau for 1 Gur GU.GAL (beans?) received from Sagda. Date: the year in which (the king) was invested as high priest of the great abode of Ishtar.

No. 73. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, oil, barley, and flour to officials. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 74. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 10 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials from various cities. Date: month ZI.KU.

No. 75. Clay tablet, 3.3 × 3.3 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 7 lines; top of obverse, bottom and right-hand edge of reverse broken away. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 24 gur of grain from Sheshkalla as rent (SHE ḪAR.RA). Date: the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 76. Clay tablet, damaged at top of obverse and at bottom of reverse; 2.5 × 4.2 cm. On obverse 9, on reverse 10 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, oil, and

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beverage made from the SA plant received (SHU.BA.TI) by officials. Date: month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 77. Clay tablet, rounded off at corners, characters effaced at top and right-hand edge of obverse and reverse; 3 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 7 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 20 gur received by LUGAL.TI.RA.ASH from UR^{dingir} NIN.GISH.ZID.DA. Date: month ZIB.KÛ of the year when Bur-Sin became king.

No. 78. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.1 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 3 lines. *Pay-list:* grain, 40 qa each, as wages to women in NINUA^{ki}. Date: month GAN.MASH of the year in which (the king) was invested as high priest of the great abode of Ishtar.

No. 79. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) of the GIR Ningirsu for 4 amounts of oil, finest quality, made from fragrant herbs, received from UR.E.GAL. The oil was for the goddess Ishtar. Date: the year in which the lofty throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 80. Clay tablet, left-hand edge broken away; 2.8 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 7 lines, 1 line on bottom edge of reverse. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 2 kinds of wool (SIG) received by Lu-Bau from Lu-Ningirsu. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year when the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 81. Clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.5 cm.; face of tablet at left-hand corner of obverse and at top of reverse broken away; on obverse 6, on reverse 8 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 85 gur 80 qa, 432 gur 11 qa, and 5 gur 130 qa of flour. Names obliterated. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU of the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 82. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 6 pots of fragrant herbs from Ninga received at the temple of Ningishzidda (cf. No. 79). Date: month ZIB.KÛ of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

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No. 83. Clay tablet, 2.7 × 3.8 cm.; the middle of obverse damaged, reverse perfect; on obverse 6, on reverse 10 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) of Urdub son of Urkal for 1,727 gur of grain received from Lu-Dingirra the *shabrû*—an annual payment of the king (GÍ.GÍ.BA.MU LUGAL) at the great festival of the people (BAL EZEN.MAḪ KALAM *shu*). Date: year in which (the king) was invested as great high priest of Anna and high priest of Nannar.

No. 84. Complete clay tablet, of light-gray color, 3 × 3 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 6 lines. *Income-tablet:* 6 oxen for sacrifice (BAL *shu*). Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR. SAR of the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 85. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines; first character at top of reverse broken away, must be GIR. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) of Dada for 180 qa of wheat, interest or rent (SHE.ḪAR.RA) received from the *shangu* of ^{dingir}NIN.MAR^{ki} (cf. Nos. 44 and 45). Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 86. Clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; obverse partly damaged; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Income-list:* two herds of cows and oxen. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U of the year in which Urbelum was devastated.

No. 87. Complete clay tablet, 2.4 × 2.7 cm.; on obverse 4, on reverse 5 lines. *Expense-list.* Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 88. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 8 lines. *Expense-list:* two amounts of various kinds of flour and beverage. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 89. Complete clay tablet with corners rounded off, 3.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 3 lines. *List of animals.* Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 90. Clay tablet with corners rounded off, 2.7 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 2 lines, on reverse 1 line; all the characters nearly effaced. *Income-tablet:* grain of finest quality. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 91. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse and

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reverse 4 lines. *Pay-list:* how much paid to (or for) each slave (ERIM). Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 92. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Expense-list* of flour and barley. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 93. Complete clay tablet, 3.3 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines each, on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for four amounts of wool. Date: year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 94. Clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 5 lines; the characters are almost obliterated. It can, however, be seen that 27 gur 40 qa of finest grain were received (SHU.BA.TI on reverse) in the month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U of the year after KI.MASH^{ki} had been devastated.

No. 95. Clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm., very brittle; on obverse and reverse 9 lines each; some characters partly, others entirely effaced. *Pay-list* of women and children. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 96. Clay tablet, 3.8 × 5 cm.; pieces broken out of middle of obverse; on obverse and reverse 9 lines. *Account of wool* for clothing: Place: Tigabba^{ki}. Date: the year in which King Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 97. Clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines; characters near upper right-hand corner partly effaced. *Expense-list:* allowance to an official. Date: month GAN. MASH.

No. 98. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 510 EME trees for slave(?)-ships at 60 gur each, 90 EME trees for slave-ships at 60 gur each, 100 ropes made from (the fibre of the) MA.NU tree, which NAM.MAḪ received at the temple of Dubbamarsa; the wood was for building ships (GISH.RU. MÀ *shu*). Date: month MU.SHU.UL of the year in which Ḫuḫunuri was devastated.

No. 99. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *House*(or *temple*)-*tablet* (or *list*). The

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inscription reads: GA (or MAL = *bîtu*) DUB.BA | DUB.GID.DA | NI.DUB | GIR UR^{dingir}NINNA | DUMU GALU.DUG.GA | NI.GÀL (cf. No. 100). Date: year in which Ḫarshi, Kimash, and Ḫunurti were devastated.

No. 100. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 3.2 cm.: on obverse 5, on reverse 2 lines. *House*(or *temple*)-*tablet*. The inscription is similar to that on No. 99. Date: the year in which Kimash was devastated.

No. 101. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 76 gur 200 qa of grain at the storehouse (NI.DUB), received by Ur-Bau from Bazi. Date: month GAN.MASH of the year in which Urbelum was devastated.

No. 102. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.3 cm.; corners rounded off; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 240 qa of oil-producing grain (SHE.GISH.NI) and seed for the field Duggal, received by Lu-Dingirra from Ur-Abba. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR of the year in which (the king) was invested as great high priest of Anna.

No. 103. Clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm.; pieces broken away at bottom of obverse and top of reverse; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 60 gur of grain received by Ur-Enlil from Puta. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR of the year in which (the king) was invested as great high priest of Anna and high priest of Nannar.

No. 104. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 7 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for rent (SHE.ḪAR.RA) received by Lu-Dingirra from Lu-Ninshul. Date: month DIR.SHE.QIN.KUD of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 105. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 7 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) of Ur-Abba for butter (NI.NUN) and goats' wool (SIG.UZ). It is a remainder of a former payment and was received from Igi-Anna at the income-house (E RUG). Date: year in which

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(the king) was declared, by a decision (MASH.E.NI.PAD), high priest of Nannar.

No. 106. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 10 gur of grain for the sowing of a field (SHE KUL A.SHAG *shu*), received by Ur-Gallim from Ur-Bau. Date: month MU. SHU.UL of the year after Kimash had been devastated.

No. 107. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.3 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines each. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 225 and 118 slaughtered sheep; after *shubati* follows IGIR KA.SI.KA *ta*, 'the last partial payment.' Date: year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 108. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines each. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for grain. Date: the year after Kimash was devastated.

No. 109. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 7, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, barley, and oil received (SHU. BA.TI) by four officials from Nippur and..... Date (on left-hand edge): month SHE.QIN.KUD.

No. 110. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 111. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 112. Nearly complete clay tablet, 2.3 × 3.2 cm.; upper right-hand corner and edge of obverse, and corresponding parts of reverse broken away; on obverse 7, on reverse 8, and on edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 113. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 3.7 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 29th day of the month SHU.KUL.

No. 114. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and

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reverse 10, on left-hand edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 115. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 5.7 cm.; on obverse and reverse 14 lines; 1 line each on obverse, bottom edge and left-hand edge. Nearly all characters filled in. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 21st day of the month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 116. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.8 cm.; characters on obverse filled in except on last two lines; on obverse 11, on reverse about 15, and on reverse bottom edge 3 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials. Date: the 7th day of the month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 117. Complete clay tablet, 2.3 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 2 lines. *Pay-list:* two amounts of date-wine, barley, and oil were paid out. Date: month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 118. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 6 lines. *Expense-list* of beverage and various kinds of flour. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 119. Nearly complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 4.3 cm.; a few characters on left-hand edge obliterated; on obverse 8, on reverse 7 lines. *Expense-list* of date-wine, barley, and oil. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 120. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.1 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 8 lines; some characters nearly obliterated. *Pay-list* of date-wine, barley, and oil. Date: month SHE. IL.LA.

No. 121. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines each. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to six officials who had come from Anshan and Nippur. Date: month SHE.QIN.KUD.

No. 122. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 11, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, flour, and oil to officials from Anshan. Date (on left-hand edge): month SHE. QIN.KUD.

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No. 123. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10 lines; some characters filled in. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to officials from Sabum. Date: 24th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 124. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 13, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, flour, and oil to officials. Date: 2d day of the month ZIB.KÛ.

No. 125. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of different kinds of flour to officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI.

No. 126. Complete clay tablet, 3.1 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *Expense-list* of beverage and barley. Date: 16th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 127. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.3 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10, and on left-hand edge of obverse 2 lines, 1 line on reverse bottom edge. *Expense-list:* allowances of barley and wheat flour to officials. Date: month ZIB.KÛ.

No. 128. Part of a clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, flour, and oil to officials from Susa. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 129. Nearly complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.3 cm.; a piece broken out of face of reverse; on obverse 10, on reverse 12 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of barley to officials from SI.SHA^{ki}. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 130. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 5 lines. *Income-list* of grain and flour (and the statement that the GIR Ur-Bau has not yet paid the amount due from him).

No. 131. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.7 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 6 lines. *Account* of buying (or selling) wheat for a total of 15 shekel 5 SHE. Date: year in which Kimash was devastated.

No. 132. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.7 cm.; corners rounded

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off; on obverse 6, on reverse 2 lines, characters partly obliterated. *Income-list* of dates; 9 gur came from Ur-En^{ki} and 6 gur from Gir-a, a total of 15 gur (see obv. l. 1). No date.

No. 133. Nearly complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.7 cm.; pieces broken away at top of obverse; on obverse 8, on reverse 5 lines. *Income-list* of money: nine amounts (from $\frac{2}{3}$ to 10 shekel) are said to be on hand (MU.GUB). No date.

No. 134. Mutilated clay tablet, 2.5 × 5.1 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 5 lines. *Account of grain.* Date: the year after the *damqar* of Ish(i)-Dagan built a temple.

No. 135. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 3, on reverse 5 lines, with large characters. *Account* of one cow transferred to a shepherd of another temple. It reads: 1 LID.AL | KA.A | E.GAL.LAL.DUL *ta* | ENGAR^{dingir} DUN.GI *shu* | LUGAL.DA.GA.NI *ta*. Date: month SHU. KUL of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 136. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.3 cm.; on obverse 14, on reverse 8 lines. *List of animals* and feed consumed by them. Date: 11th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI.

No. 137. Clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.5 cm.; bottom of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; on obverse 15, on reverse 9 lines. *List of animals* and amount of feed consumed. Date: 10th day of the month ZIB.KU.

No. 138. Clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.4 cm.; face of reverse much damaged, only a few characters left; on obverse and reverse 7 lines. *Income-list* of animals; the oxen and sheep were at the stable (E UDU) of Malnungish. Date: the year in which the great inscription was made (MU NA.RU.A MAḪ *ba*.RU).

No. 139. Clay tablet, 2.5 × 3.2 cm.; very brittle, on reverse only a few characters can be distinguished; on obverse and reverse 6 lines. *Account of wool* for clothing and its weight (or price?). Date: year in which.....

No. 140. Clay tablet, 2.8 × 3 cm.; very brittle, characters nearly effaced; on obverse and reverse 5 lines. *Income-list*

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of flour (ZID.SHE.KAL). Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year in which King Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 141. Complete clay tablet, 3.6 × 4.5 cm.; dark-gray; on obverse 6, on reverse 3 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. It reads: 4 GURRU (Br. 6135) 15 qa | 6 GURRU 10 qa | 2 GURRU 30 qa | *ki* GALU.MAḪ *shu* | 15 qa NIN.GU.LA | 210 GISH.DA..... | *ki* GALU^{dingir}NA.RU.A *ta* | DUB. A..... Date: the year in which Simuru was devastated.

No. 142. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 2.9 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 7 lines, on left-hand edge and reverse bottom edge 1 line. *Pay-list* of beverage, barley, and oil. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU of the year in which the Lord of Eridu was invested.....

No. 143. Complete clay tablet, 2 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 10 lines, on reverse bottom edge and left-hand edge 2 lines; characters very small and neat. *Expense-list* of beverage, flour, and oil. Date: 5th day of the month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 144. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 5.1 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 14, and on left-hand edge 2 lines, 1 line on reverse bottom edge. *Expense-list:* allowances of beverage, barley, and oil received (SHU.BA.TI) by eight officials. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 145. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 3 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for wheat received by Lu-Bau from Lugina as a fourth payment (A.DU IV. KAM). Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 146. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines each. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for wheat, rent or revenue from a field, received by Ludingirra from Alshag. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year after Gimil-Sin built the DUR MAR.TU (west wall).

No. 147. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 6 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for wool. Date: month ZIB.KU of the year in which Sibum^{ki} was devastated the ninth time.

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No. 148. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.1 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines each. *Income-tablet.* It reads: ⅔ SHA LAL ¼ IK | KU BABBAR | KU GISH.NI KA | *ki* DA.DA DUMU | UR.GISH.SIG *ta* | GIR GALU^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU | DUMU NI.KAL.LA; that is: '39 shekel 135 SHE of money—the price of oil from Dada son of, etc.' Date: month EZEN ^{dingir}DUMU.ZI of the year in which Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 149. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 3 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for wheat, revenue for the god Dungi. Date: year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 150. Complete clay tablet, 2.4 × 3.7 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 13 lines, 1 line on reverse bottom and left-hand edge; small piece broken off on left-hand side of obverse. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials. Date: the 29th day of the month SHE.IL. LA.

No. 151. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 7 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of wheat flour. Date: month GAN.MASH of the year in which the NAD. ZU.AB barque was constructed.

No. 152. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 4 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10 lines, characters partly covered, partly effaced. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, flour, and oil to official from Susa. Date: 30th day of the month EZEN ^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 153. Damaged clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 7 lines; some characters effaced. *Income-list* of barley and flour. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU of the second year after Kimash was devastated.

No. 154. Clay tablet, 3.8 × 5.4 cm.; a great part of face of obverse, below the middle, broken away. *Account* of wheat. Date missing.

No. 155. Clay tablet, 4.5 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 8 lines; nearly all the characters of obverse and of lower part

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of reverse effaced. *List of animals.* Date: month GUD. DU.NE.SAR.SAR of the year in which.....

No. 156. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines each; part of right-hand face of obverse covered, last two lines of reverse broken away. *List of animals* and amount of feed consumed by them. No date.

No. 157. Complete clay tablet, 2.9 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines. *Account of* 20 yellow libation-pots (DUK. PIRIK.GA.IGI+GUNU) made (SIG.A=*banû*) for the royal palace by.....UD.ZAL.LA. Date: month SHE. QIN.KUD of the year in which Ḫashiri was devastated.

No. 158. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 5.3 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 14 lines, 1 line on reverse bottom edge. *Expense-list* of barley and sheep. Date: the 27th day of the month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 159. Nearly complete clay tablet, 5.2 × 8 cm.; corners rounded off, piece broken out at lowest part of obverse; on obverse about 8, on reverse 11 lines, 1 line on reverse bottom edge. *Account* of the buying of wool or some kind of goods for clothing. The inscription begins: 4 MAL+GI KU LUGAL | 30 MA.NA GUN TA | 6 MAL+GI KU.USH LUGAL | 30 MA.NA GUN *ta*, etc. The sign transcribed by MAL+GI is not certain; it must mean something like *shinṭu*='*Thierpelz,*' '*Wollstoff*'; cf. Hwb., 670 and Br. 5500. Date: Borsippa, the 10th day of the year in which Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 160. Clay tablet, 6.7 × 9.6 cm.; on obverse and reverse 2 columns with 19, 17, 17, and 6 lines; more than one-half of col. II on obverse and one-third of col. III on reverse broken away lengthwise. *List of animals* which were shorn. Nine statements are made: each states that the wool of a given number of sheep, etc., was received from a certain shepherd; col. IV. rev. gives the total number of all the herds: 1,215 sheep. Date: Tigabba, the 2d year after Kimash had been devastated.

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No. 161. Clay tablet, 5.4 × 9 cm.; lower part of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken off; on obverse 15, on reverse 16, and on reverse bottom edge 2 lines. *List of animals:* 3 large herds of sheep had come from Girsu^{ki}; the first consisted of 66,155, the second of 3,612 and the third of 3,367 sheep. Date: the year in which Dungi, the mighty hero, king of Uru and the world, brought Nannar-Karzida into his house (temple).

No. 162. Nearly complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 4.5 cm.; two small holes on left hand of obverse; on obverse 11, on reverse 12 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. *List of officials.* It begins GA (MAL=*bîtu*) DUB.BA | SHI.NIN.AG.DÈ= 'house tablet, list of skillful persons (officials) employed,' then follow the names; see 'sign-list and glossary,' No. 240. Date: the year in which Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 163. Part of a clay tablet, 3.4 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 11, on reverse 6 lines, on obverse bottom edge 1 line; one or two lines at top of obverse, the ends of all the lines on obverse and reverse, and the last lines on lower part of reverse, are broken off. The contents seem to be a *list of officials;* the name of each is given, whose son he is, and, generally, his position; cf. obv. l. 6: USH.BAR, 'weaver'; l. 8: NU. BANDA. No date.

No. 164. Clay tablet, 4.1 × 6.4 cm.; left-hand bottom corner of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; nearly all characters on reverse effaced; on obverse 11, on reverse 6 lines. *List of hired men* (=KAL.KU.MAL), hired slaves (=KAL ERIM KU.MAL), and of cattle (=GUD. KUL) with name of shepherds or farmers. Probable date: the month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 165. Clay tablet, 4.2 × 6.7 cm.; on obverse 15, on reverse 10 lines; right-hand corner of obverse broken off to the middle of tablet; many of the characters obliterated. *Income-list:* 15 men whose names are given have brought a total of 15 (qa?) ZID.DA GISH.TUM from Lu-Ningirsu to

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the temple of Dungi. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}.....of the year in which the throne of (Bêl was erected).

No. 166. Clay tablet, 5.1 × 9.6 cm.; more than half of the face of reverse broken away; many of the characters nearly effaced; on obverse 19, on reverse 11 lines. *Pay-list.* The total amounts, obliterated on rev. 1–6, can be supplied from obverse:

Rev.	1.	SHU.NIGIN	7	KAL (men)	[at	60 qa	each]	
"	2.	"	1	"	["	100 qa	"];	cf. note
"	3.	"	2	"	["	30 qa	"]	below.
"	4.	"	3	"	["	20 qa	"]	
"	5.	"	2	"	["	40 qa	"]	
"	6.	"	1	"	["	15 qa	"]	

Note to l. 2: If the sign on l. 4 obv. and l. 2 rev. is No. 515 in Thureau-Dangin, '*Recherches sur l'origine,*' etc., gunated, then it means $\frac{1}{3}$ = 100 qa.

No. 167. Clay tablet, 4.8 × 7.7 cm.; on obverse 13, on reverse 6 lines; the bottom part of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken off; the face of obverse filled in with deposits so that only lines 8–11 can be read. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for wheat received by Urdup from Luni.....; of this amount (SHAG.BI.TA) were..... Date: months EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU and SHU.KUL.

No. 168. Clay tablet, 4.8 × 8.4 cm.; bottom part of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; very brittle, many characters effaced; on obverse 19, on reverse about 21 lines. Most likely an *account of sheep;* nearly every line begins with the number 1 as written before GUR; but the remainder of the 3 lines on left-hand edge read 50 UDU (sheep), 3 URIṢU (kids). Date: one year after (the king) was invested as high priest of Nannar-Karzida.

No. 169. Part of a clay tablet, 4.5 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 16, and on left-hand bottom edge 2 lines; characters on reverse very small and partly effaced. *List of first class garments,* with name of maker of each one and time

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of his work; cf. ll. 6–8 obv.: 1 KU.BAR (=*lubushtu asharidu*) URU^{ki}LUL.LA | BA.AN.TUR NU.BANDA LU ..... | UD 24 BA.NI. Date: month SHE.IL.LA of the year in which Ine-Sin became king.

No. 170. Part of a clay tablet, 4.5 × 5.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 9 lines remain; top of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken off. *List of animals:* how many were present (MU.GUB), expended (ZIG.GA), removed (RIG.RIG.GA), or lost (LAL.NI); name of the scribe is Ur-Ningishzidda. No date.

No. 171. Nearly complete clay tablet, 4.5 × 5.4 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 12 lines; right-hand corner at top of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away. *List of animals* (similar to No. 170). Namḫani, overseer; place, Tigabba^{ki}. Date: the year after Kimash was devastated.

No. 172. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.3 cm.; on obverse and reverse 5 lines. *List of oxen* (GUD GISH.GUSHUR, 'wagon oxen'), men, caretakers of oxen (ERIM SHAG.GUD), and of hired men (GALU.KU.MAL) for or at the temple of Sin and..... Date: 4th day of the month ZIB.KŪ.

No. 173. Clay tablet, 4.8 × 7 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 9 lines; left-hand corner, edge of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken off. *List of employees:* garment makers (GALU.KU), slaves (ERIM), and women (GEME), a total of 583 with their overseers (PA and NU.BANDA). Place: Tigabba^{ki}. Of the date only three signs are left.... MAḪ BA.GIM=(year) in which the great.....was built.

No. 174. Lower part of a clay tablet, 5.2 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 9 lines. *Income-list* of ZID.KAL (coarse flour), GU.SHUK (edible beans?), ZID (flour), etc. No date.

No. 175. Middle part of clay tablet, 5.1 × 5.1 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 14, and on left-hand edge 2 lines; characters very small and clear on obverse, on reverse partly indistinct. *Income-list* of roasted barley and date-wine; each line has generally the quantity of barley or date-wine and name of

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the person from whom (*ki*.....*ta*) it came. Of the date only 2 characters are left.....BUR.....ḪUL; it must have been: year in which Bur-Sin devastated N.N.

No. 176. Clay tablet, 5.4 × 9 cm.; on obverse nearly the whole surface broken off, reverse is complete except top line at left-hand corner; on reverse 16 lines with large characters. *Income-list* of produce from field Abina, delivered by the farmers (ENGAR). Date: the second year after the DUR MA.DA (wall of the land) was built.

No. 177. Nearly complete clay tablet, 5.2 × 11.5 cm.; upper right-hand corner of obverse and lower left-hand corner of reverse broken away; on obverse 17, on reverse 19, on left-hand edge 2 lines; some characters partly effaced. *Account of revenues* (NIN.SHID=*nikasu*); these consisted of pitch or naphtha for houses (KUNIN E A=*kupru ana bîti*) and money; and came in different amounts. Nearly every amount is called a NIN.SHID MU..... = revenue for the year when.....either Urbelum, Simuru, or Lulubu (for the 9th time) were devastated, cf. obv. 10, 11; rev. 7–9, 14. The first total given (obv. 7) is 29 gur 140 qa, the second total (rev. 17) 64 gur 26 qa, the third total (rev. 15) 1 mina 10 shekel 6 she.

The second total was made up in the following manner:

Obv.	15.....	17 gur	237 qa	
Rev.	1.....	15 "	... "	
"	3.....	13 "	273 "	
"	5.....	14 "	96 "	
"	10.....	3 "	20 "	
Total.....		64 "	26 "	KUNIN E A.

The third total of KU=*kaspu*, 'money':

Obv.	9....	48 shekel	
"	13....	1 "	174 she
Rev.	12....	20 "	
Total.....		69 shekel	174 she=1 mina 10 shekel—6 she.

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Date: the year in which Simurum and Lulubu were devastated for the 9th time.

No. 178. Part of a clay tablet, 5.2 × 6.7 cm.; upper part broken away entirely; on obverse 9, on reverse 11 lines; the numbers are written by using a semicircle for the units. *List of animals:* those present (GUB.BA.A.AN) and lost (LAL.NI), he-asses one and two years old, great cows, old cows, and bulls, with names of their respective shepherds. No date.

No. 179. Part of a clay tablet, 7 × 5.2 cm.; beginning of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; on obverse and reverse 2 columns each with 8, 6, 10 and 1 lines. *List of animals:* number of sheep, shepherd's name and his income. For peculiar writing and contents see Introduction, 'list of animals,' p. 32. No date.

No. 180. Part of a clay tablet, 4.8 × 5.7 cm.; top of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken off; on obverse 9, on reverse 7 lines; all the characters on reverse effaced except on l. 2. *Income-list* of grain. No date.

No. 181. Complete clay tablet, 3.8 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines, one line each on obverse and reverse bottom edge. *Pay-list:* grain was paid for taking care of a vineyard (^{gish}SAR.KAR.GESHTIN *shu*); for watching (AL.NI. GA.NI), for making a cistern (IM.E.PÛ.A.ME), etc. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI of the year in which Ine-Sin became king.

No. 182. Clay tablet, 4.2 × 6.4 cm.; pieces broken off at bottom of obverse and at top and bottom of reverse; on obverse 11, on reverse probably 9 lines. *Income-list* of date-wine and of GU, KAL, DUB.DUB and A.TIR (rice) flour. Date: month SHE.IL.LA.

No. 183. Clay tablet, 4.2 × 5.5 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 3 lines; characters on last line of obverse and on several lines near top of reverse entirely effaced and those on last 3 lines of reverse partly obliterated. *Account of* 4 BAD (cf. *Hwb.* p. 29; *adaru,* 'receptacle for water'), name of maker

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and time of making. It reads: BAD 1 UR^{dingir}BA.U | BAD 1 UR^{dingir}NIN.GISH. ZID.DA | UD 21 BA.NI, etc.

No. 184. Part of a clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; lower part of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away. On obverse 7, on reverse 6 lines. List of (water) receptacles (BAD and SHU.BAR). No date.

No. 185. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 4, on reverse 3 lines. *House(temple)-tablet* (cf. 5, 99, 100, 162) for the field SHUG.SHUR.RA. Date: the second year after the 'damqar' of Ish(i)-Dagan had built a temple.

No. 186. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines each. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for rent received by Lubimu from Bazi. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year in which Urbelum was devastated.

No. 187. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 5 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 249 gur 60 qa of grain which had come by freight-boat (MÀ.A SIG.GA) and had been received by Ur-Enlil from Urdup. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 188. Complete clay tablet, 3 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 7 gur 120 qa of flour received by Lu-Ningirsu from Lu-Dingirra. Date: month SHU.KUL of the year after Urbelum was devastated.

No. 189. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 5 lines. *Income-list* of wheat brought by 4 men to the E DAM (house of the lady). Rev. 2–3 reads: A.SHAG SHI. ZI.MU U | IN.DÈ.A.—

No. 190. Complete clay tablet, 2.7 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 12 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to officials. Date: the 24th day of the month ZIB.KÙ.

No. 191. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 11, on reverse bottom edge 3, and on left-hand edge 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and

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oil to officials and to the temple of the god Gishbarudda. Date: the 8th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 192. Clay tablet, 4.8 × 8.4 cm.; reverse entirely smooth, pieces broken out at upper left-hand corner and right-hand part of face of obverse. Inscription extends only to middle of obverse and has 8 lines, none of which is complete. *Income-list* stating that 2 (?) men had delivered 15 gur 20 qa and 5. . . . . of finest grain to. . . . . .

No. 193. Clay tablet, 5 × 9.2 cm.; left-hand corner and edge at top, as well as both corners at bottom of obverse, broken away; on reverse nearly everything effaced, except ends of 5 lines near bottom and the last 2 lines; on obverse 14 lines. *Income-list;* beginning: 108 gur 25 qa of finest grain. . . . . ; of this amount (SHAG.BI.TA); then follows enumeration of different amounts and names of donors. The total amounts to about 500 gur. No date.

No. 194. Clay tablet, 5.1 × 7.4 cm.; bottom part of obverse for about 2 lines and corresponding part of reverse broken away; on obverse 13, on reverse 15, and on reverse bottom edge 3 lines. Many of the characters on reverse are either filled in or nearly effaced. *Expense-list* of date-wine and flour; there was a deficit of 2 gur 19 qa. Date: the year when Bur-Sin became king.

No. 195. Clay tablet, 4.8 × 8.4 cm.; on obverse about 17, on reverse about 18 lines; very brittle, not one line complete. *Income-list* of kids, ewes, female lambs, sheep, etc. Probable date: year in which Urbelum was devastated.

No. 196. Clay tablet, dark-colored, 3.8 × 4.8 cm.; much damaged and very brittle; on obverse about 6, on reverse 8 lines. *Expense-list* of. . . . . ., paid out to the temple. . . . . Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI of the year in which the great inscription was made.

No. 197. Middle part of a large tablet, length 24.3 cm., width at widest place 7.4 cm. The whole tablet had probably 4 columns on obverse and reverse; there is left 1 col. with 26 whole lines and parts of 2 cols. with 38 and 15 lines, on

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reverse parts of 2 cols. with 7 and 20 lines. *Expense-list* of flour; mentioned is ZID.KAL (coarse flour), ZID.SHE (wheat flour), ZID.BA.BA SIG (fine BA.BA flour), fine GU flour, ZID GU SHAG.GAL LUGAL (best kind of GU flour for the table), etc. No date.

No. 198. Clay tablet, 4.2 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 6 lines with only faint traces of characters; on reverse lines and characters entirely obliterated.

No. 199. Complete seal-tablet, 3.4 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 4, on reverse 3 lines. *Income-tablet:* 3 gur 180½ qa of best wheat from the estate of Ur-Limmaga per tablet (order) of Nammaḫ-Bau. The seal reads: Nammaḫ^{dingir} Bau | son of Abbagina | PA ḪAR.ḪAR DA DIR(?)..... Date: month SHU.KUL of the year in which Shashru was devastated.

No. 200. Complete clay tablet with seal, 3.2 × 3.3 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines each. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 6 qa of best wheat flour which the overseer Mashgannima received from Ur-Pa..... The seal is entirely effaced. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year when Bur-Sin became king.

No. 201. Complete clay tablet with seal, 3.3 × 3.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines each. *Income-list* of 3 gur of finest wheat, deficit of an income (LAL.NI RUG.GA) from Ur-gishma per tablet of Lugal-Tiggal. Date: month EZEN ^{dingir}NE.SHU of the year after Urbelum was devastated.

No. 202. Complete clay tablet with seal, 3.8 × 3.8 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 2 lines; seal entirely obliterated. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 8 gur of finest wheat for women weavers, received by Urdamu from Urzimu in NINUA^{ki}. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 203. Complete clay tablet with seal, 3.3 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 4 lines, on reverse 1 line, and on seal 4 lines, with a standing figure on the one and a figure sitting down on the other side; only faint traces of the characters of the seal

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visible. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 2 gur of dates received by Nammaḫ-Bau from Tigmu. Date: month ZIB.KŬ.

No. 204. Complete clay tablet with seal, 4.2 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 2 lines; some of the characters nearly obliterated. *Income-tablet:* 8 talents of SA from a certain field delivered for (MU.....SHU=*ashshu*) Ur-Bau. On seal only the figures can be distinguished. Date: the year in which (the king) was invested as high priest of Anna and high priest of Nannar.

No. 205. Complete clay tablet with seal, 3.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 3 lines. *Income-tablet:* 118 qa..... from Urshugagal per tablet (order) of Lushgina. The seal, as usual, is impressed several times on obverse; reverse and edges have 2 lines: LU.USH.GI.NA | DUMU MUG.TA.KA. Date: month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 206. Complete clay tablet with seal, 4.5 × 4.4 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines; the tablet having been flattened by the seal only a few characters can be traced. *Income-tablet:* contains an account of 210 AMAR (=*bûru*, 'young animal') at 270 qa each and at a total (SHE.BI) of 189 gur delivered per tablet of Naba.....GIR Dagina. Date: the year in which the temple of ^{dingir}GISH.UḪ(?)^{ki} was built.

No. 207. Nearly complete clay tablet with seal, 4.2 × 4.8 cm., lower edge of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Income-tablet;* contains an account of goats' wool: 52 MA.NA 10 ṬU SIG.UZ from Lu-Ningirsu, son of Nitaḫmu per tablet of Lu-Ningirsu son of Bazi. The seal reads: Lu-Ningirsu, scribe, son of Bazi. Date: the year when (the king) was invested as high priest of the great abode of Ishtar (=MU EN.TE AB.GAL^{dingir}NANNA *ba*.TUG).

No. 208. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.8 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines. *Account of the buying* of wheat: 120 gur of best wheat were bought (or paid for) with

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money (l. 3: SHE.BA AZAG *ta* SHAM *shu*) from Ur-Bau. The total wheat (Rev. 1: SHE.AZAG=*she'u ṣimru*, cf. Br. 9892) was for the goddess Ishtar. The seal reads: NITAḪ RA.NU.À | DUB.SAR | DUMU UR.SHAG.GA. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI of the year after the devastation of Kimash.

No. 209. Nearly complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.8 × 3.3 cm.; on obverse 4, on reverse 2 lines; characters very indistinct; lines forced out of position through impression of seal. *Income-tablet.* It reads: 2 (PESH.LUM) tops of date-palm branches with their dates from Atna, tablet of Ur-Ninshul..... Date: month of the festival of the god Dungi.

No. 210. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 2.9 × 3.5 cm.; on obv. 4, on rev. 3 lines. *Income-tablet:* 35 qa of best flour from A.A.KAL.LA per tablet of SHAG.AZAG.GI. Seal reads: Shagazaggi, scribe, son of Lukalla. Date: the year in which Ḫuḫunuri was devastated.

No. 211. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.8 × 4.6 cm.; on obverse and reverse 7 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 1 gur 60 qa of grain—rent (SHE ḪAR.RA=*ḫubullu*) received from the storehouse of the field Uru-ul (=NI.DUB | A.SHAG URU.UL *ta*) for (MU.....*shu*) Lugal-Ninâ. Date: month SHE.IL.LA of the year in which Ine-Sin became king. Seal reads: KALAM.GIL dumu NU.NI.NI.

No. 212. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.5 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines; characters on reverse partly effaced. *Income-tablet:* 60 qa of honey (LAL=*dishpu*) from Agi—a first class, splendid offering (SHAG SAG AZAG.GA=*kirbu*+*asharidu*+*ellu*) for the new moon (UD.SAR) of the month AMAR.A.A.SI per tablet of Lu-Tiggal. Seal reads: Lu-Tiggal, scribe, son of Lu-Enlil. Date: month.....of the year in which the king (Bur-Sin) devastated Urbelum.

No. 213. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.5 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 4 lines. Seal obliterated.

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Income-tablet: 4 gur of best wheat flour from Ugmarsa per tablet of Lu-Ningirsu. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 214. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 4.5 × 5.2 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 7 lines; many of the characters partly or entirely obliterated. *List of men* hired for a certain number of days at full or half wages to work on a field. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 215. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3 × 3.7 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines; characters very indistinct; seal effaced. *Income-tablet:* 2 MA.NA KAS NIN(?) from Lu-Kinunur^{ki} per tablet of Lu-Ningirsu. Date: month.....of the year in which king Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

No. 216. Nearly complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3 × 4.2 cm.; piece broken out of face of obverse at left-hand edge; on obverse 6 lines, on reverse 1 line. *Receipt* (SHU. BA.TI) for 1 gur (?) beverage from the plant SA, an offering (SIGISHSHE = *niqû*) for the field NIN, received by Danumu from LU.MA.GUR.USH for a share in the property (GISH. SHUB.E *shu*). The seal reads:.....scribe, son of Ur-Bau. Date: month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 217. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 4.3 × 5.2 cm.; on obverse 7, on reverse 11 lines, on left-hand edge 1 line; characters indistinct, seal effaced. *List of hired men and women.* Date: month DIR.SHE.QIN.KUD of the year in which Urbelum was devastated.

No. 218. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 3.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse and reverse 6 lines, on reverse bottom edge 1 line. *Income-tablet:* six amounts (one of 59, and five of 60 qa each) brought to the temple of Ningirsu. The seal reads: NAM.ZI.KUD.DUB | DUB.SAR | DUMU AL.LA.MU | PA. AL. Date: the year in which Simurum was devastated.

No. 219. Part of a dark-gray clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.5 cm.; nothing of the inscription left. The remainder of the seal reads: .....LUGAL AN.UB.DA.TAB.TAB.BA | .....NITAḪ ZU; 'king of the four corners of the world,.....is thy

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servant.' One seated figure is preserved in its entirety, of another standing figure only a little more than its lower half remains. The workmanship on the seal is quite artistic.

No. 220. Complete clay tablet with seal impression, 4 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines. *Income-tablet:* ½ MA.NA (then comes the sign which as yet has not been assimilated, see Thureau-Dangin in *Rech. sur l'orig.* No. 396) and 10 qa LI wheat from Agi per tablet of Lu-Ningirsu. The seal reads: Lu-Ningirsu, scribe, son of Bazi. Date: year in which the lofty throne was erected.

No. 221. Part of the case of a case-tablet, in 13 pieces; for tablet see No. 46. On obverse 5, on reverse 3 lines. Contents same as of tablet, but SHU.BA.TI omitted.

No. 222. Case-tablet, tablet complete; of the case about one-half is broken away, only 2 signs left on 1st and 2d lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 10 slaughtered animals, whom the overseer Aḫua received from Lugal-Kagina in Borsippa (KI.NU.NIR^{ki}). Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI of the year in which Shashru was devastated.

No. 223. Part of the case of a case-tablet, consisting of 6 pieces; the entire left-hand edge and half of bottom edge broken away; 3.8 × 4.7 cm.; on obverse 3, on reverse 5 lines with a seal impression. The tablet itself has on obverse 7, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 3 gur 240 qa, and 2 gur 60 qa of wheat received by Ur-Ninmar^{ki} from Urish-Bau, produce from the field of the god Bau. The seal reads: Ur-Ninmar^{ki}, scribe, son of Lugal-Ushumgal. Date: the year in which Ine-Sin became king.

No. 224. Complete clay tablet, 2 × 3.5 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 12 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to six officials. Date: the 5th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI.

No. 225. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 12, on reverse 15 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, flour, and oil to seven officials. Date: the 14th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}NE.SHU.

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No. 226. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 5 cm.; on obverse 9, on reverse 10 lines, on bottom edge of obverse and reverse 1 line. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to six officials from Anshan and Nippur. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 227. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, flour, and oil to officials. Date: month GAN.MASH.

No. 228. Nearly complete clay tablet, 3.1 × 5.6 cm.; piece broken out of left-hand edge of reverse; on obverse 13, on reverse 15 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of GU flour and common flour to messengers (LUḪ) who had come from or gone to various cities. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 229. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 4.5 cm.; on obverse 10, on reverse 11, and on left-hand edge and bottom edge of obverse and reverse 2 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of flour to several officials. Date: month EZEN^{dingir}DUN.GI.

No. 230. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 2.7 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 9 lines. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to four officials. Date: the 13th day of the month MU.SHU.UL.

No. 231. Complete clay tablet, 2.2 × 2.5 cm.; on obverse 5, on reverse 4 lines; large characters with double impressions. *Expense-list:* allowances of date-wine, barley, and oil to an official from Susa. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI.

No. 232. Complete clay tablet, 3.3 × 4.2 cm.; on obverse 8, on reverse 5 lines; large characters. *Pay-list* of roasted barley (GAR ḪAR.RA), white split.....(GAB BABBAR), black split.....(GAB.GIG) and grain (SHE) given to the E MÀ.GUR.RA (house of the barque) and the E NUN. GISH as food for asses and oxen. Date: the 28th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}BA.U.

No. 233. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.8 cm., on obverse 8, on reverse 7 lines with large characters. *Income-list* of cattle, with names of shepherds and chief overseer (NI.KU). Date: the second year after Urbelum was devastated.

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No. 234. Complete clay tablet, 2.8 × 4.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 13 lines, some characters on reverse filled in with deposits. *List of animals* and amount of feed consumed by them, with names of shepherds. On l. 7 the total is in reality 182 qa, and not 180 qa. Date: the 24th day of the month ZIB.KÛ.

No. 235. Nearly complete clay tablet, 2.9 × 3.3 cm.; slight abrasions on lower left corner and edge of obverse; on obverse 7, on reverse 5 lines. *Account* of three droves of sheep: 60 rams (UDU.USH) had come from Kimash, 60 male kids (URIṢU.USH) had gone to Zidscha, and 60 rams (UDU. USH) to Ḫubum. Date: month SHU.KUL.

No. 236. Complete clay tablet, 3.5 × 4.4 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 5 lines. *Income-tablet:* ½ MA.NA of silver (KU. BABBAR)—a full offering (SHAG.SI = *kirbu malû*)—from Urkal, priest of Ninshul for the temple in Nippur. Date: month ZIB.KÛ of the year in which the throne of Bêl was erected.

No. 237. Complete clay tablet, 3.2 × 3.7 cm.; on obverse 6, on reverse 4 lines. *Receipt* (SHU.BA.TI) for 3 gur 240 qa and 2 gur of grain which Ur-Ninmar^{ki} received from the field of the god Bau. Date: year in which Ine-Sin became king (cf. No. 223).

No. 238. Nearly complete, gray-colored clay tablet, 4.8 × 9.3 cm.; part of face of obverse near upper right-hand corner, part of last line at bottom edge of reverse and small piece in lower part of reverse broken away; on obverse 13, on reverse 15 (curved) lines. A hole passes through the tablet, near the lower part of the right-hand edge of obverse, for a string, by means of which the tablet could be tied to the goods sent. *Account of grain:* the total amount of grain to be sent was 1225 gur (cf. obv. l. 1–11); of this amount (SHAG.BI.TA) only 1099 gur 98½ qa were on hand (MU. GUB, cf. rev. 8). The consignment or cargo came by freight ship (rev. 9: NIN.SHID.AG MÀ.A SIG.GA). Date: the year in which king Bur-Sin devastated Urbelum.

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No. 239. Nearly complete clay tablet, 4.8 × 4.5 cm.; some characters on lower part of obverse and upper part of reverse entirely effaced; on obverse 18, on reverse 14 lines. *Grain-account:* on hand were 22 gur 24⅓ qa of grain from Siggantum, 2 gur and 4 gur from Ur-Enlillal, and 3 gur from Ur-Galalim—a total of 31 gur 24⅓ qa (cf. obv. 8); of this amount (SHAG.BI.TA) 23 gur 210 qa were in different amounts given out to Ningalla, plus 7 gur 114⅓ qa (cf. rev. 8), which when added give the total 31 gur 24⅓ qa. The whole is a business transaction (NIN.SHID.AG) of Lu-Bau. Date: the 15th day of the month SHE.QIN.KUD of the year after Kimash had been devastated.

No. 240. Nearly complete clay tablet, 6.5 × 8.3 cm.; upper left-hand corner of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away, a piece broken out of face of reverse below the middle. On obverse and reverse 2 columns with 15, 14, 13, and 7 lines. *Income-tablet:* an account of wheat and money received (SHU.BA.TI, cf. rev. I. 10) is given. Total amount of wheat: 1100 gur 66⅓ qa (obv. II. 11); of money: 2 mina 5 shekel 105 she (obv. II. 12); this had been brought in different amounts (obv. I. II); three of them were payments of former deficits (LAL.NI, cf. obv. I. 10, 12; II. 9). The reverse—partly mutilated, partly filled in with deposits—forms no connected text; it begins with (SHAG.BI.TA) 'of this amount 488 gur 163 qa per tablet of Ningishzidda, etc. . . . . ; its wheat (SHE.BI) is 2 gur 150 qa NIN.U. . . . . SHU.BA.TI (received); MU. GUB (present) 9 gur 58⅓ qa.' Date: the year in which Kimash was devastated.

No. 241. Nearly complete clay tablet, 6.7 × 10 cm.; piece broken out of face of obverse, extending from upper right-hand corner to below the middle of left-hand edge. On obverse and reverse 2 columns with 13, 9, 13, and 4 lines. The first 3 lines on obv. I are broken away; the beginning of each of the following 8 lines is wanting. *List of employees:* seven entries of like nature are made, *e.g.*, obv.

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I. l. 11ff.: 3 IGI.ERIM (= *paqâdu*, 'to watch,' cf. Br. 9450) 9 gur 120 qa Akalla ^{gish}SAR^{dingir}KA.DI (garden of the goddess Kadi), PA (official) Ur-Bau. Rev. III. 9–13: 10 IGI.ERIM 65 gur 60 qa Ur-Neshu son of Abbamu, garden of Gula, etc. Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 242. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 10.3 cm.; on obverse and reverse 2 columns with 15, 18, 14 and 10 lines. *Account of grain:* Obv. I. 1–10 states that 1927 gur 167 qa of grain and 1 gur 150 qa, a total of 1929 gur 17 qa, were on hand at the cattle house (E.GUD); of this amount (SHAG. BI.TA, obv. I. 11) 851 gur 175 qa and 190 gur 7 qa went to Urdam (obv. II. 5), 265 gur 115 qa to Ur-Kal (obv. II. 9), 84 gur 230 qa to Gudea (obv. II. 11), and 537 gur 90 qa again to Urdam (obv. II. 14–16). Rev. III. 3 states the total amount (SHU.NIGIN) given to each: to Urdam 1578 gur 272 qa, to Ur-Kal 265 gur 115 qa and to Gudea 84 gur 230 qa; total of totals (SHU.NIGIN.NIGIN rev. IV. 1) 1929 gur 17 qa, the exact amount that had been on hand (obv. I. 10). The business transaction (NIN.SHID.AG) was executed by Lu-Dungi at the granary (SHE.E) of the god Ninmar^{ki}. Date: the year after the 'damqar' of Ish(i)-Dagan had built a temple.

No. 243. Nearly complete clay tablet, 4.8 × 7.1 cm.; left-hand bottom corner of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away, extending to right-hand corner. On obverse 9, on reverse 4 lines. *Account of a field.* The tablet reads: GAN (= *eqlu, bîtu*) | A.ḪU.A | UR.GISH.MAR *dumu* GÍ.NI. MU | SI.RU | NAR (or LIB).A.MU | 40 UR^{dingir}DUMU.ZI | DUB NAMGARU | 20 UM.MI.A E | DUB BA.KA | ..... 10 GALU.....A.NI | A.SHAG LUGAL.SHAG.GA.

No. 244. Part of a clay tablet, 6 × 9 cm.; top and bottom of obverse and corresponding part of reverse, and the beginning of 9 lines on reverse broken away. On obverse 17, on reverse 16 lines. *Inventory* of cattle, land, orchards, and furniture

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belonging to. . . . . (for translation see 'Introduction,' p. 47). No date.

No. 245. Part of a light-gray clay tablet, 6.7 × 10.3 cm.; about one-half of 2 columns on obverse and more than the corresponding part on reverse broken away. Only the inscription on column I of obverse with about 19 lines remains, nothing of column II and columns III and IV of reverse. *Income-list* of several amounts of flour—2 to 9 gur.

No. 246. Nearly complete clay tablet, 5.2 × 10.6 cm.; on obverse many of the characters are either filled in or effaced, on reverse a few are obliterated (see l. 1 and 2 to 7); small pieces broken away near left-hand edge below the middle and at the bottom of reverse. On obverse 20, on reverse 19 lines. *Expense-list* (ZIG.GA occurs 3 times). Urdup had expended different amounts of wheat and date-wine, in all 41 gur 240 qa (cf. obv. 1, rev. 4); of this amount 6 gur 90 qa, at the rate of 1 gur 15 qa per month, went for 6 months to the king (obv. 14–18). Besides these 41 gur 240 qa there were expended 15 gur 216⅔ qa (rev. 5–11), so that the whole amount was 57 gur 156⅔ qa (rev. 13). A business transaction of Kamati. Date: month AMAR.A.A.SI of the year after Kimash had been devastated.

No. 247. Nearly complete clay tablet, 4.3 × 7.7 cm.; on obverse 14, on reverse 10 lines, some characters nearly effaced. *List of oxen and men* hired for the cultivation of small fields (GAN) or parcels of a large farm (A.SHAG). Two such farms are mentioned (cf. obv. 10 and rev. 8), the one consisted of 4 and the other of 3 GAN. The oxen are called GUD.KUL, 'plough oxen'; the men KAL GALU.KU.MAL, 'hired men.' Date: month of the festival of the god Dumuzi, the 21st day.

No. 248. Complete light-gray clay tablet, 6.4 × 8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 2 columns with 18, 17, 19 and 15 lines; the characters on the middle part of column I obv. are covered with deposits. *List of employees.* Men and women were employed at the temple E ḪAR.ḪAR.A in Sagdana.

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Rev. IV. 8–11 reads: 26 KAL (strong men), 2 À.MASH (2 men at half wages), 3 GEME (women) E ḪAR.ḪAR.A (for the food house) MU.GUB (=present). Those employed were: a fisherman (SHU.ḪA), a gardener (NU^{giš}SAR), weavers (USH.BAR), a magician (USH.KU=*kalû*), a merchant (DAM.QAR), etc. Date: the 10th day of the month EZEN^{dingir}DUMU.ZI of the year in which (the king) was invested as high priest of Nannar-Karzida (cf. No. 249).

No. 249. Part of a light-gray clay tablet, 6.8 × 7.1 cm.; bottom part of obverse and corresponding part of reverse broken away; on obverse and reverse 2 columns with 15, 15, 16 and 10 lines. *List of employees.* This tablet is practically identical with No. 248, with the exception that it is dated on the 12th day of the month.

No. 250. Nearly complete clay tablet, 7.7 × 15.2 cm.; on obverse and reverse 2 columns with 23, 24, 21 and 16 lines; pieces are broken out of face of obverse column I; the last 5 lines and lines 1 and 2 of column IV rev. are nearly obliterated; line 12 of column IV rev. must have begun with SHU.NIGIN.NIGIN (total of totals), as 52 GUN 46½ MA. NA is the sum total of the amounts given on l. 3–11 on same col.; on col. I. l. 15 the scribe repeats the expression MA.NA by mistake. An *account of wool* for clothing, furnished by 8 shepherds from their respective flocks of sheep; cf. rev. IV. 3–12. The wool was weighed (or paid for =*ba*.LAL=*shaqâlu*) on the 8th day in Borsippa (KI.NU.NIR^{ki}). Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 251. Nearly complete clay tablet, 10.3 × 13.8 cm.; upper left-hand and bottom corner of obverse and corresponding parts of reverse broken away; many of the characters on reverse partly or entirely effaced. On obverse and reverse 3 cols. with 25, 23, 23, 22, 25, and 23 lines. *List of animals,* containing: (a) a list of ewes, mature sheep, lambs, great sheep, lambs and kids, with the names of their shepherds (obv. I–II. 3); (b) a statement of the purpose for which they were given out (ZIG.GA, rev. VI. 9); some

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were due to the king (obv. II. 8: DAḪ.ḪU LUGAL), the others were entrusted to the care of shepherds for periods of 12 to 15 months. Date at rev. VI effaced.

No. 252. Complete clay tablet, 7.7 × 12.8 cm.; on obverse and reverse 2 cols. with 17, 24, 27, and 18 lines; on rev. col. III. l. 1 all the characters, on l. 1 and last line of col. IV the first character partly effaced. *Account of wheat:* a total of 1 ton (KARU = 3600 gur) 136 gur 52⅔ qa of grain, on hand at the cattle house (cf. obv. I. 1–9), was disposed of in the following manner: (a) 1416 gur 230 qa were sent away per boat (obv. I. 16, 17), (b) 1393 gur 255 qa went to Urdam (rev. III. 19, 20), (c) 37 gur 240 qa went to Lu-Ninshul (rev. III. 21–23), (d) various large amounts to others (rev. III. 24ff.). There was a deficit (LAL.NI) of 55 GUR 240 QA (rev. IV. 12). The business was transacted (NIN.SHID.AG) by Urdingirra, the *shangu* of Dungi. Date: the month SHU. KUL of the year after the 'damqar' of Ish(i)-Dagan had built a temple.

No. 253. Large clay tablet, 11.5 × 14.2 cm.; several pieces broken away: upper right-hand corner to the 10th line; lower right-hand corner for 6 lines and left-hand corner for 5 lines on obverse and corresponding part on reverse; most of the characters on rev. cols. IV and V filled in with deposits. On obverse and reverse 3 cols. with 25, 27, 23, 24, 21, and 8 lines. *Account list of grain:* at least 9 consignments (cf. obv. I. 10, 13, 18; II. 2, 13, 21; III. 6, 16, 18), each one consisting of different kinds of flour in quantities of 22 qa to 41 gur, had been sent by diverse persons (*ki*. . . . . *ta*) per freight boats (MÀ); 6 boats are mentioned: MÀ SHAG.BA. NA.RIM, obv. I. 2, 12, 15, 20; MÀ GALU BA.SHAG.GA, obv. I. 4; MÀ GALU^{dingir}NIN.SHUL, obv. I. 7, II. 1; MÀ GALU^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU, obv. I. 9; MÀ LUGAL.KI.AG, obv. I. 17, 22; MÀ UD.ZAL.LA, obv. II. 20. The summing up (obv. III. 19–23) gives: 3 gur 180 qa of BA.BA flour, 106 gur 28 qa of KAL (coarse) flour, 262 qa, 1 gur 130 qa, 180 qa, etc. The total amount as given on obverse must have

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been about 470 gur. The reverse has a different account of a similar nature. Some of the flour was to serve as food for oxen and sheep (SHAG.GAL GUD.UDU; obv. III. 14 and rev. V. 2), some as food for men (SHAG.GAL GALU; obv. III. 9). Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

No. 254. Large clay tablet, 10.9 × 16.7 cm.; piece broken off extending from middle of upper edge of obverse along right-hand edge to end of 3d col. at lower edge, with corresponding part of reverse. Four cols. on obverse and reverse with 37, 40, 41, 29, 20, 30, 18, and 2 lines; small characters. *Pay-list of hired men* and *women*. The tablet states in each case (a) how many and for how long employed; (b) for what kind of work; (c) wages; (d) name of official (overseer). For employees and officials see '*Introduction*,' p. 33ff. The wages varied from 1 to 4 qa per day and person; according to obv. II. 3–7:

33	slaves	received	80	qa	each	for	30	days,
5	"	"	60	"	"	"	20	"
6	"	"	30	"	"	"	20	"
4	"	"	20	"	"	"	20	"

The total grain (SHE.BI) expended was 10 gur 200 qa. These slaves (ERIM) received each per day 2⅔, 3, 1½ or 1 qa. According to this tablet the official called NU.BANDA had the supervision over companies of men numbering from 12 to 281; a PA had not more than 16 men under him; the BANDA(or DUMU).BA.TIL, 'slaughterers,' were for the temple of ^{dingir}Ninmar^{ki}, the KALAM(or UG).GIL, 'carriers,' for the temple of ^{dingir}Dumuzi. On col. VI of rev. the summing up begins: the total of men employed was 1718, who had at least 17 NU.BANDA and 2 PA over them. No date is given; the subscription on rev. col. VIII reads simply: NIN.SHID.AG KI.UR.GAR (or SHA), 'Business transaction of Kiurgar.'

No. 255. Complete clay tablet, 4.2 × 7.1 cm.; on obverse and reverse 10 lines, on bottom edge of reverse 1 line. *Expense-list:* given out were 35 gur 117½ qa of best wheat for the

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king, $66\frac{5}{6}$ qa of barley together with 6 shekel of oil, 16 qa of date-wine, 11 qa of barley and 12 shekel of oil for 2 months, from the month GAN.MASH to the following month GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR. No date.

No. 256. Large clay tablet, 19.9 × 18.9 cm.; piece broken off on left hand of obverse, extending from top of col. I to beginning of last line of col. III; edge of col. VI of obverse, extending from the middle of col. to last line of col. V, with corresponding parts of reverse, broken away. On obverse and reverse 6 cols. with 20, 32, 37, 38, 39, 35, 37, 36, 37, 38, 18, and 8 lines; clear characters. *Account of grain* The tablet states:

(1) that there were 6 amounts of grain at the temple of Dungi and Ningishzidda, each consisting of different quantities, obtained from (*ki*. . . . . *ta*) diverse persons; cf. obv. I. 1–20, II. 27–III. 22, IV. 20–V. 9, VI. 21, rev. VII. 27–VIII. 10, IX. 13–18;

(2) how each of these was expended:

(a) for sowing certain fields, consisting of so and so many GAN at the rate of 1 gur 50 qa, 1 gur 60 qa, and 1 gur 240 qa per GAN;

(b) as food for cattle (ḪAR.GUD = *ballu, imrû* obv. IV. 10);

(c) as wages for hired helpers (ID or À KU.MAL, obv. II. 5).

These expenditures are given obv. II. 1–26, III. 23–IV. 24, V. 10–VI. 4, VI. 22–VII. 26, VIII. 11–IX. 12, IX. 29–X. 31. The summing up follows on rev. X. 32 to end of col. XI. There was a deficit (LAL.NI) of 1 gur 35 qa in one case (cf. rev. XI. 16), and in another case a surplus (DIR.A.A.AN, rev. XI. 17, 18) of 10 qa.

The subscription (rev. XII. 1–4) reads: NIN.SHID.AG GAN. GAN.NA | E^{dingir}DUN.GI | U E^{dingir}NIN.GISH.ZID.DA, 'a business transaction concerning the fields of the temples of the god Dungi and the god Ningishzidda.' Date: the year in which Simurum and Lulubu were devastated for the ninth time.

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No. 257. Complete clay tablet, 2.5 × 2.8 cm.; on obverse 4, on reverse 3 lines. *Pay-list:* 60 (qa of oil?) were paid to the UḪ.ME (*pashishu*, 'anointer') of ^{dingir}KAL in addition (DAḪ.ḪU) to a former payment. No date.

No. 258. Large clay tablet, 17 × 16.6 cm.; on obverse the ends of nearly all the lines of col. V broken away, hole 3.2 × 3.2 cm. broken out of face of obverse near lower edge in cols. IV and V, on reverse 4 or 5 lines of col. III near top filled in with deposits, holes broken out of face of reverse near upper and left-hand edge, near top and right-hand edge, near lower and left-hand edge; a few lines near bottom edge of reverse filled in with deposits. On obverse and reverse 5 columns each with 32, 30, 26, 31, 27; 33, 28, 33, 38, and about 10 lines.

The tablet contains an *account* of wool worked into garments by women. It is stated in each case

(1) how much wool, shorn from the back of male goats, was used for garments of diverse qualities;
(2) whence the wool came;
(3) how many women were employed;
(4) how long employed (rev. VI. 26–VII. 1);
(5) how much wages (ID.BI) they received;
(6) totals (a) of wool used, (b) of wages; cf. obv. IV. 1–15: SIG.GA and RUG.BI.
(7) the number of garments of each quality and the whole amount of wool used for all the garments of each class; cf. IV. 16: KI.LAL.BI;
(8) total amount of wages; cf. obv. V. 15, rev. VI. 10, 15, 19, VII. 6;
(9) how much woolen thread was used, cf. rev. I. 19: 8 ṬU GU.SIG.

The reverse has an account of the same kind as the obverse. All the women employed did the same amount of work as 145,725⅔ women would do in one day, cf. rev. IX. 10. The wool given out (ZIG.GA) was 18 talents.....mina 19⅚ shekel; cf. rev. IX. 11.

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The subscription on the last col. of the reverse reads: NIN. SHID.AG | PA GALU^{dingir}NIN.MAR^{ki} | NU.BANDA A.ḪU.UM DINGIR | ITU ZIB.KÙ *ta* | ITU SHE.IL.LA *shu* | ITU.BI 8 KAM, 'a business transaction of the PA Lu-Ninmar^{ki} and the NU.BANDA Aḫum-ili (for the time) from the month ZIB.KÙ to the month SHE.IL.LA, that is eight months.' Date: the year in which Bur-Sin became king.

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SIGN-LIST AND GLOSSARY

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Sign-List and Glossary.

	O. B.		A.
1.		AŠ.— Numeral 1 before GUR, GÛ(N) and KARU.— A vegetable, see s.v. .— = 1/18 GAN; see s.v. .	
2.		ḪAL.— Numeral 2 before GUR, GÛ(N) and KARU.— Aḫenna, 'to, on this side, ditto', 252 Obr. III 11 & IV 2.— = 2/18 GAN = 200 ŠAR.	
3.		BAL; = ḫirû, 'to dig'; = dalû, 'draw water'; = nakû, 'bring an offering, a libation', 84 Obr. 3; = 'store up', 83 Rev. 4; = erêbu, 'go forward, be in excess', i.e. = 'the excess of its grain', 239 Rev. 4.— (or) = ERIM (or KAL) BAL. GUB. BA, 'slave (soldier?) who carried a hatchet' (German 'Hellebardier'), always engaged for 30 days; composed of ERIM, 'slave, soldier', + BAL (Br. 279) = pilakku, 'hatchet', + GUB. BA (Br. 4880) = babâlu, 'to carry'; or BAL = dalû, 'draw water', + GUB. BA = 'to carry', i.e. 'water-carrier'; 9 Ob. 3; 17 Ob. 4; 254, I. 4, 15, 32; II. 1, 27; III. 8, 18, 21; IV. 17; V. 7; VII. 4.— = BAL. KU. A, 'one (employed at a waterwheel) who draws and pours out water'; phrase is composed of BAL = dalû, + KU = nadû, + A = mû.— = ERIM KU. MAL BAL. KU. A = 'hired slave to draw and pour out water' (see s.v.); 254 I. 34; II. 8.	
4.		AN = šamû, 'heaven'; DINGIR = ilu, 'god'; determinative before names of gods.	

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O. B.		A.
	= dingir EN.ZU, 'ilu Sîn'; passim.	
"	" " = dingir EN ....., 229 Rev. edge.	
"	" " (T) = dingir EN.LIL.(LAL), = ilu Bêl; passim.	
"	= AN.NA, 'a goddess'; 102 Rev. 5; 103 Rev. 6.	
"	(T) = dingir NANNAR(U), = 'ilu Sîn', pass.	
"	= dingir NANNAR-KAR.ZI.DA; 161, edge, 168 edge	
"	= dingir NINÂ = 'ilu Ištar'; 72 R. 7; 207 R. 4; 256 VII. 85.	
"	= 'dingir Ine-dingir Sîn', name of a king; 169 edge; 181 R. 6, 7; 211 R. 4; 221 R. 2, 3; 223 R. 3, 237 R. 2	
"	= dingir GÀL.ALIM.	
"	= dingir DUMU.ZI; 222 R. 2.	
"	= dingir NINÂ; 208 R. 1; 241 I. 7; 256 VI. 10.	
"	= dingir GAN.NI.ŠAG; 218 Ob. 3.	
"	= dingir KAL; 231 Ob. 4; 257 Ob. 3.	
"	= dingir ASARU.(MU)LU.DUG, 'ilu Marduk', 186 Ob. 5.	
"	= dingir KA.DI; 241 I. 11.	
"	= dingir DUN.GI; 161 R. 15; 252 IV. 14.	
"	= dingir NIDABA; NIRRA; 21 R. 3.	
"	= dingir UTU, 230 Ob. 7; = d UTU-BAR.RA.	
"	= dingir NIN.ŠAḪ; 236 Ob. 4.	
"	" = dingir NIN.GIR.SU, 82 Ob. 3; 218 R. 5.	
"	" = dingir NIN.MUḲ.	
"	" = dingir NIN.MAR.KI, 218 Ob. 5; 241 I. 8; 256 VIII. 26.	
"	" = dingir NIN.GIŠ.ZID.DA.	
"	= dingir LAGAB + IGI + GUNU; 206 R. 3.	
"	= AN.ŠA.AN ki; name of a city; passim.	
"	= AN.TA.ŠUR.RA, 'name of a temple (?)'; 27 R. 2; 88 R. 5.	

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	O. B.		A.
5.		, ŠEŠ = *aḫu*, 'brother'; 128 Ob. 4; 228 R. 4, 9, 12; 229 Ob. 13. — = ŠEŠ.A.NI, 'his brother'; 163 Ob. 5; 176 R. 3, 4; 179 II. 2; 248 & 249 II. 3, 8. — = URU.AB^{ki}MA, 'city of Ur'; 16 R. 17, 33 R. 10. — = '*ilu Sin*'; 89 R. 9; 204 R. 2; 248 & 249 IV.	
6.		BAD$_{T}$, TIL = מות, 'die, kill, slaughter'. — = BANDA.BA.TIL, 'slaughterer'; 254 II. 1. — (Br. 1499) = *gamâru*, 'finish'; 183 Ob. 1, 4, 5; 184 Ob. 3, 4, 5; R. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7. — = 'finished a large ....'; 183 Ob. 7, 8. — = 1/3 GAN = 600 ŠAR; 256, *passim* (see s.v.).	
7.		= NU = *amêlu*, 258 I. 22. — , NU.BANDA (= ḪA.ZA.NUM), 'an official' (see s.v. Introd. 'Officials'), 9 R. 1; 15 Ob. 4, R. 2; 17 R. 2; 48 Ob. 6; *et passim*. — = NU.BANDA GUD, 'official set over oxen'; 43 Ob. 5; 148 R. 2. — = NU^{giš}ŠAR, 'gardener'. —	
8.		KUL = *zêru*, 'seed, to sow'; 102 Ob. 4; 213 Ob. 2. — = ŠE.KUL, 'seed-grain'. — = ŠE KUL TA GUR.RA, 'the GUR (are withdrawn) for seed-grain'. —	
9.		NA. — (=), NA.GID = *nâḳidu*, 'shepherd'; 168 Ob. 5, 6, 7, 8, 13; R. 10, 13, 14; 171 R. 9; 250 III. 17. — = NA.RU.A = *šiṭir šumi*, 'an inscription'; 138 R. 6; 196 R. 4. —	
10.		, , TI(L) = *laḳâtu*, 'to take'. — = ŠU.BA.TI, 'received', *passim*; written also = ŠU.BA.AB.TI, 14 R. 9; 33 R. 6, and (= IŠ).ŠU.BA.AB.TI, 105 R. 2. —	
11.		, , GIR (in GIR.SU^{ki}, and ^{dingir}NIN.GIR.SU).	
12.		MU = *šattu*, 'year'; 69 R. 6; 71 R. 3; 72 R. 6; 77 R. 6; *et pass.*	

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O. B.			A.
		= MU UŠ.SA, 'the following year, the year after'; 89 R.2; 105 R.3; 146 R.4; 188 R.2.— ....( ) = MU UŠ.SA ....(MU) UŠ.SA.BI, 'two years after'; 108 R.3,4; 153 R.7; 175 R.14; 185 R.1-3; 233 R.5-7. MU UŠ.SA ..... MU UŠ.SA II BI = 'three years after'; 160 R.4-6. ..... = MU (=šumu).....ŠU (=ana) = aššu (Br. 1332), 'for, addressed to'; aššu and aššum are not = ana šu, but = ana šumi (= MU .....ŠU), ana šum, anšum, aššum, aššuv, aššu; 16 R.2; 72 R.2; 80 Ob.6; 107 Ob.3; 204 Ob.4,5; 211 Ob.6; 242 II.16,17; 248 & 249 I.12,16; II.9. = MU.GUB, 'present'; see s.v. .— = MU.RU, 'he built'; see s.v. .— = MU.ḪUL, 'he devastated;' see s.v. .— = MU.ŠU.UL, 'name of a month.'	
13.		ŠAḪ, in name = (GA)LU^ding NIN.ŠAḪ, 104 Ob.	
14.		MUḲḲU.— = SIG MUḲḲU, 'wool for mourning garments'; 258 I.18; see s.v. .	
15.		UŠ, MIR, NITAḪ = ardu, 'servant'; 248 III.8.— = UDU.UŠ, 'mature sheep'; see s.v. Intr. 'Animals'	
16.		, UŠUM, BULUG, BUR (Br. 344) = pašâru, 'release, pay;' 254 III.31, V.13.—	
17.		UZ, GAZ = ênzu, 'goat'; 80 R.1; 207 Ob.2.—	
18.		APIN, ENGAR = ikkaru, 'shepherd, farmer' (see s.v. Intr. 'Officials'); 15 Ob.2,7; 80 R.1; 185 R.1; 154 Ob.5; 175 Ob.7,8,9; et passim.— = ENGAR NU.BANDA.GUD, 'chief shepherd (over oxen)'; 186 Ob.4.— = ENGAR.A, 'cultivated' (R.3^b); 254 VI.6,8; 256 II.26; IV.17; VII.13.	

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	O. B.		A.
19.		AG, AK = *epêšu*, 'to make;' *liḫṭu*, 'take, snatch away, shear,' 258 I. 2, *passim*.	
20.		MAḪ = *rabû*, 'great.'	
21.		, EN = *lord*. — = EN.NU = 'watchman(?)', = EN.MAḪ (GAL), 'great highpriest;' 102 R. 4; 103 R. 4; 251 II. 16, III. 10, V. 11. — = EN.TE, 'highpriest;' 72 R. 6; 78 R. 2. — = ^{dingir}EN.KI, 'ilu Ea;' 172 Ob. 5. — = EN.LIL^{ki}, 'city of Nippur;' — 14 R. 12; 226 R. 10; 236 R. 2, *& passim*.	
22.		SUR, ŠUR = *maṣâru*, 'cut off, set boundaries;' see s.v. .	
23.		, BAR, MAŠ; numeral 10 (bef. ḲA), and ½. — *Piriš-tu*, 'decision'. — = MAŠ.DA.RI.A, 'some kind of gift' for a temple (?), 18 Ob. 4. — For see s.v. . — = BAR.RUG = *mašku* + *pitû*, 'to open the skin (besprungen)'; see s.v. Introd. 'Animals'. — (Br. 1875) = DALLA ( ), 'in names;' 23 R. 9, 10. —	
24.		BIR = *urisu*, 'kid, lamb;' 161 R. 11; 235 Ob. 4; 251 I. 12, 14, 17 *& passim*. — = BIR.SAG, 'grown up, weaned kid;' 161 Ob. 7. —	
25.		ḪU + SI = *ḫinnu*, 'part of a ship.'	
26.		ḪU = *issuru*, 'bird, fowl.' — = ḪU.KAK (Br. 5265 = *paḳadu*), 'caretaker of fowls;' 146 Ob. 5; 162 R. 9. — = ḪU.KU.PU, 'an official (R. 20 a)'; 256 IV. 10, 22; V. 39; VII. 7, 18; VIII. 38; IX. 8; X. 15, 26, XI. 13. —	
27.		NANNA, NINNI/A, ŠUKUŠ. — = ^{dingir}NINÂ, 'ilu Istar' = NINNI.ERIN^{ki}, 'city of Susa;' 22 Ob. 7, R 12; *& passim*. —	

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	O. B.		A.
28.		Ri (G). — (plur.) = RIG.RIG.GA = *lakâtu*, 12 R.1; 170 R.7; 171 R.1,7. —	
29.		, , ; DAR, DIR (Br.3493) = *šutturu*, in meaning = , 'that which is added'; 150 Ob.6.	
30.		, GI = *kanû*, 'reed'. — = GI.NA, *biblu*, 'produce'. — = GI.ŠA ki, and = GI.GI.LI ki, 'names of cities'. —	
31.		ZI (D, G). — = ZIG.GA (Br.2323) = *nasâhu*, 'lead, take away by force, expended'; 7, edge; 8, edge; 10 R.11; *et passim*. — = 'expended'. —	
32.		, , NAM. — = NAM.ŠID = *šangûtu*, 'priesthood'; 254 VI. 8. —	
33.		NUN = *rabû*. — = NUN ki, 'city of Eridu'. — = NUN.ME.TAG (Br.2652) = *ab-kallu*, 'messenger, spokesman'; cf. . —	
34.		DUR = *tarbâṣu*, 'yard, resting place for sheep'; 223 Ob.4.	
35.	,	, , MÀ = *elippu*, 'ship'; 45 Ob.1,4; 46 Ob.6; 93 Ob.4; 98 Ob.2,4; *et passim*. — = MA.A SIG.GA, 'a full ship, cargo'; 10 R.7; 110 Ob.8, R.4; 187 Ob.2; 238 R.10; 252 II. 14, III. 20. — = MÀ GIŠ.NI, 'oil-ship', or 'cargo of oil'; 38 R.8. — = MÀ DU.DU GAL, 'chief of the sailors'; 252 II. 13. — = MÀ UD. ZAL.LA (157 Ob.5) and = MÀ DARA ZU.AB (151 R. 6,7), 'names of ships'. — = ERIM MÀ, 'slave (soldier?) ship'; 98 Ob. 2,4. — = MÀ GUR.RA, 'a barque'; 46 Ob.5; 221 Ob.13. — = 'a small (TUR) barque of silver' (KU.BABBAR) 244 Ob.15.	

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	O. B.		A.
36.		, , , , DIR, DIRIG (= SI+A), 'added, surplus' 2 R. 5; 156 R. 8; 171 Ob. 6; 251 II. 23, V. 16; 256 IV. 25, XI. 18; 258 IX. 26, 37. – = '(month) ŠE.ḲIN.KUD'. –	
37.		; SI (G) = malû, 'full'. – = SI. MU.RU.UM ki, and = SI.ŠÀ.NA ki, 'names of cities'. – = SI.NI.IB, 'a remainder', from a former year (R. 29 a), while = LAL.NI is a 'remainder (deficit)' of the pres. time; 134 Ob. 2. – = SI.NI.IB NIN. ŠID.AG = 'settlement of an old account (Abrechnungsgeschäft)'; 134 R. 2; 239 Ob. 2. – = SI. KA = buṣurtu malîtu, 'partial payment in full'; 107 R. 2; see s.v. . –	
38.		GUR = 300 ḲA ( ). – = GUR.BI TÚM (= šitpuru) DAM (= kima), 'its Gur-measure is like the one sent'; 242 I. 4, 5; 252 I. 4. – = GUR ŠE E ENGAR LAL, 'the Gur (in use) at the granary to measure grain'; 242 & 252 I. 5.	
39.		NER, NIR. – = NER.GÀL = etellu, 'great, master'. – = NÈR IK.KA GUB. BA.ME, 'master of all those present'; 122 R. 3. –	
40.		TAB.TAB = irbittu, 'four'. –	
41.		the same as in OBI, phot. 19 l. 6? cf. TD. No. 349.	?
42.		TU, TUR = erêbu, 'to bring in', gener. written BA. AN.TUR; 18 Ob. 6; 148 R. 2; 157 Ob. 4; 161, edge; 169 Ob. 7, 10; R. 2, 12; 236 Ob. 5; 238 R. 1, 2. –	
43.		GAB = patâru, 'to split'. – = BA.AB.GAB	

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(Br. 4483) = *našû*, 'lift up, launch (?), dedicate' (cf. EBH. 275, note 2); 151 R. 7. – , 'the GAB cereal'; 232 Ob. 2. – = 'white GAB'; = 'black GAB'; 232 R. 1. – See s.v. . –

44. (= MU + MU) DAḪ, TAḪ (Br. 4533) = *êṣêpu*, 'increase, add'. ( ) = DAḪ. HU (LUGAL), 'attendant (of the king)'; 251 II. 8; 257 R. 1. –

45. , , ÀG, ÀK = *râmu*, 'to love'. – . . . . . .

46. ŠAM = *šîmu*, 'price'; = 'for the price'. 208 Ob. 3.

47. 2/3 of a certain sum. – . . . . . .

48. PA, SIG. – Numeral 20 bef. ḲA. – 'An official'; see s.v. Introd. 'Officials'; 15 R. 5; 20 R. 6; 154 Ob. 7; 188 Ob. 6; *et passim*. – 'PA' (Br. 5570; Hwb. 124b), 'part of the flower of the palm' (see s.v.); 182 Ob. 2. – = PA DU.DU (= *re'ûtu*), 'the PA of shepherding'. – = SIG.GA = *maḫiṣu* (Hwb. 400a), 'an official, who strikes (?)'; 223 & 237 Ob. 2, 3. – = PA SIG = 'bright wool'. – = PA.TE SI, 'the highest official'; 20 edge; 59 Ob. 9. 60 Ob. 6; 71 Ob. 2; 230 R. 3; 236 Ob. 6. –

49. , PA.KAB.DU; cf. Br. 5651 ff. . . . . .

50. PA.AL = *šabrû*, 'priest, seer'; 230 Ob. 7; 242 IV. 6; 248 I. 15.

51. GID, KID/T; in = NA.GID = *nâḳidu*, 'shepherd'; see s.v. Introd. 'Officials'. –

52. GUD = *alpu*, 'ox, bull'; 1 R. 1, 2; 3 R. 6, 7; *et passim*. – = GUD APIN, 'plough-oxen'; 244 Ob. 8. – = GUD KUL, 'oxen for cultivating, sowing'; 164 Ob. 1–10; 247 Obv. & Rev. – = GUD ŠE = *al-*

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	O. B.		A.
		pu d(t)apinnu, 'large bull, one who had reached age of puberty' (KB. III. p. 60, note ††). – = GUD.GIŠ = *alpu rabû*, *zikâru*, 'great, full-grown cow, ox'; 89 Ob. 2; 178 R. 7, 9; 233 Ob. 1; 243 Ob. 6. –	
53.		, MAR. – = MARTU = *aḫarru*, 'westland', after a name 'westerner'; 10 Ob. 9, R. 3; *passim*. –	
54.		i. –	
55.		?, see s.v. 239 Ob. 16. –	
56.		, , GUG, LU. –	
57.		BANDA, DUMU, TUR = *aplu*, 'son', *passim*. – DUMU, 'young man'; 95 Ob. 7, 8 & R. – = DUMU NU.BANDA, 'young official'; 228 Ob. 8, R. 6. – = DUMU DA.BA, 'shepherd-boy' (R. 18b); 254 I. 7; VI. 19. – = BANDA BAṬIL, 'a slaughterer'; 254 II. 1, III. 11, IV. 13, VI. 18. – () = DUMU KU (BA), 'a (hired) garment-maker (?)'; 168 Ob. 3, 4, ff. –	
58.		GÛ, GUNU, TIG; see s.v. . –	
59.		, , –AGA, MIR. –	
60.		. . . . .	?
61.		, , BIŠ, PEŠ (Br. 6929, 6932) = *arû*, *libbu*, 'the crown (top) of date-palm branches'; = PEŠ LUM (= *unnubu*, *ušubu*, *ḫuṣâbu*), 'crown of the date-palm branches with the dates'; 45 Ob. 1, 209 Ob. 1.	
62.		, SALAM. –	
63.		, , EDIN = *ṣêru*, 'plain, lowlands'; also 'name of an employee'; 248 & 249 II. 13. –	
64.		, , BI(L), LAM, NE. – For see s.v. . –	

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	O. B.		A.
65.		BIL, GIBIL (Br. 4645) = *eššu*, 'new, young, fresh'; 233 Ob. 6.–	
66.		, AŠ, numeral 30, before ḲA ( ) .–	
67.		Numeral 40, before ḲA ( ).–	
68.		" " 50, " " "	
69.		, , ŠU.–GIMIL or ḲÂT'(U) in names; 126 Ob. 2; 127 Ob. 2; 146 R. 4, 5.– = ŠU.KUL, 'name of 5 month' – ŠU.BIL, 'fire-man (?)'; 248 & 249 II. 4.– = ŠU.GÈ = *šêbu*, 'old, grey'; 178 R. 10; 233 Ob. 4.– = ŠU.BA.T'i, 'received'; sometimes written (14 R. 9; 33 R. 6) = ŠU.BA.AB.T'i, and = IŠ.ŠU.BA.AB.T'i, see s.v. Introd. 'Receipts'.– = ŠU.ḪA = *bâ'iru*, 'fisherman'; 162 R. 9; 248 & 249 I. 3.–	
70.		, , LU.GAL = *šarru*, 'king'; 18 R. 5; 44 R. 5; 146 R. 5; *et passim*.– 'Best (royal) quality' and '1st class'; see s.v. .– = LUGAL AN UB DA TAB.TAB.BA GE, 'king of the 4 regions of heaven'; 161, edge.– = LUGALEZEN, 'the king's festival'; 181 Ob. 8.–	
71.		, , ḲI(N).– = ḲIN.A = *šiṭru*, 'messenger'; 240 II. 6.–	
72.		, , , , IK, GÀL.– After fractions of a shekel, 131 Ob. 3, 6, 9; see s.v. 'System of Weights', and .– = GÀL.LA (Br. 2253) = *šakânu*, 'to make'; 258 I. 23, VIII. 15.–	
73.		, E = 'and', 206 Ob. 3; 223 Ob. 2, 3; 237 Ob. 2, 3; 248 III. 16. Br. 5847 = *ana*.– Br. 5841 = *iku*, 'small ditch'; 254 V. 1, 6, 11.–	

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74. , , ; GAL = rabû, 'great, large'. — (Br. 6852) = ušumgallu, 'in name on 223, seal'. —

75. GÈ. — . . . . . .

76. DÈ (Br. 6730) = šakû (ša ekli), 'irrigate (a field)'. — Br. 6732 = šapâku, 'pour out'; 43 Ob. 6. — Br. 6734 = ummânu, 'workman, builder, artist'; 162 Ob. 2. —

77. , IŠ, MIL; in names (to be read IŠI?); 105 R. 4; 185 R. 2; 223 Ob. 6; 242 IV. 9; 252 IV. 17. —

78. IGI + GUNU. — = IGI + GUNU + A = 'a ration' (R5), or is it a fraction? should be read IGI + GUNU + 3; perhaps = 1/3 or 34 — 180 R. 2; 181 Ob. 1. — See the following.

79. IGI + GUNU + 5 = 1/5 or 5/6? 166 Ob. 5. — . . . . . .

80. 160 III. 2. — . . . . . ?

81. (54 Ob. 4), (172 R. 7), DA (Br. 6665) = ana, ina; (224 Ob. 4. —

82. (60 Ob. 8), ID, À = idu, 'side'. — À = kiṣru, 'wages, allowance'; 46 Ob. 3; 221 Ob. 2; 232 R. 3. — = À. MAŠ = kiṣru mišlu, 'half wages'; 248 & 249 IV. 8. — = À. GAM (R. 2a) = 'a copper receptacle'. — = 'its ( ) daily ( ) allowance ( ) received (= TEMEN. NA)'; see s. v. . — = À. GUL, 'name of grain-depot for payment (GUL = נדן) of wages'; 101 Ob. 3. — À. GUL. LA, 'wages as before (GUL = pânu)'; 254 VI. 24, VII. 3, 11. — = À. KU. MAL, 'wages for hiring'; 256 I. 9, III. 26, 30, 33, 36, et passim. — = À. KU TAK A ŠID = 'wages for handling the goods (i.e. making the garments) — total'; the phrase is composed

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of À = 'wages', + KU = 'garment', + TAK = lapâtu, 'to be busy with', + A = ana, 'for', + ŠID = menûtu, 'whole amount'; 258 I. 21, VIII. 13. – [cuneiform] = À.BI 441 GUR UD 1 ŠU, 'their wages are equivalent to 441 Gur for 1 day'; 254 VI. 2, 7, 12. –

83. [cuneiform] [cuneiform], [cuneiform], ŠU.NIGIN = naphâru, 'total'; 96 Ob. 7; et pass. [cuneiform], [cuneiform] = ŠU.NIGIN.NIGIN, 'total of totals'; 238 R. 6; 252 IV. 10; 256 IX. 10, X. 27. –

84. [cuneiform] [cuneiform], ŠA = Assyr. ša, 105 R. 4; 185 R. 1; 242 IV. 9; 252 IV. 16. – Also sign for a fraction of a MA.NA: [cuneiform] = '2/3 of (= ŠA) (a MA.NA) — 1/4 shekel of silver (= 39 shekel 135 ŠE)'; 146 Ob. 1; 177 Ob. 9. –

85. [cuneiform] [cuneiform], U; ŠAM, determin. bef. names of plants; passim.

86. [cuneiform] [cuneiform]; LUḪ, SUKKAL = su(k)kallu, 'messenger'; passim. –

87. [cuneiform] AMAR, BUR, ZUR. – [cuneiform] = dingir BUR dingir EN.ZU, '(king) Bur-Sin', 18 R. 4; 44 R. 4; 140 R. 3; et passim. Once written [cuneiform], 241 IV. 3. – AMAR = 'young bull' (R. 3a), 206 Ob. 1. – AMAR.A.A.SI, 'name of the 11. month'. Also 'measure of area', part (1/6?) of [cuneiform], 256 II. 19; IV. 8, 20; V. 27; VI. 1; VIII. 31; X. 13, 24; XI. 10. –

88. [cuneiform] SIGIŠŠE = niḳû, 'offering, sacrifice'; 118 R. 3; 216 Ob. 3, 4. [cuneiform] = kitrubê, 'offerings, gifts'; 118 R. 3. –

89. [cuneiform] ḲA = 1/300 GUR. – [cuneiform] = ḲA.ŠU.GAB (Br. 7093: ŠU.ḲA.GAB = šaḳû), 'an official, who measures (the grain)'; phrase is composed of ḲA = 'a measure for grain', + ŠU = 'hand', + GAB = našû, 'lift up', or = tarâṣu, 'stretch forth'; i.e. 'one who stretches forth his

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hand to the KA', or 'whose hand lifts up the KA'.–

90. , NIM (Br. 9016) = šakû, 'a high official' (R. 28a), occurs before names of cities followed by the Gen. particle GE (KIT), or by ME ( ); 14 R. 8; 22 R. 7; 23 R. 3; 33 R. 5; 65 Ob. 5; 66 Ob. 6; 114 R. 9; 127 Ob. 3; 129 Ob. 3; 162 Ob. 8; 227 R. 8; 235 Ob. 14 K.–

91. TUM (Br. 9069) = šitpuru, 'the one sent'; see s.v. .–

92. KAS (KAL) (Br. 4457) = harranu, 'road, journey'.–
= KASKAL ŠU = ana harranu, 'for a journey'; 22 Ob. 2, 9, R. 8, 6; 23 Ob. 2, 9, R. 2; et passim.–

93. BA (Br. 108) = našâru, 'diminish, shorten'; niširtu (Hwb. 487a), 'reduction, diminishing, a part of the whole amount, a ration'; = ŠE.BA, 'a ration of grain'; = NI.BA, 'a ration of oil'; but = GAN.BA, 'a parcel of a field'; 247 Ob. 1, R. 11.
(מות) = BA.TIL, 'slaughter, kill; died'; 178 Ob. 5.–
= BA.AN.TUR, 'entered, brought'; see s.v. .
= BA.HUL, 'devastated'; see s.v. .–
= BA.DIM, 'built'; see s.v. .–
= BA.RU, 'made, built'; see s.v. .–
= BA.TUG = labâšu IV. 1, 'was invested'; see s.v. .
= BA.A.GAR, 'make, establish'; see s.v. .–
= BA.AB.GAB, 'lift up, dedicate'; see s.v. .
= BA.LAL, 'weighed, paid'; see s.v. .–
= BA.NI, after numerals (R. 8b); 81 R. 6; 138 R. 5; 169 Ob. 5, 8, 11 R. 8; 183 Ob. 2, 6, 8.– = BA.UR, 'shorn' or 'weaned' (sheep), while = NU.UR, 'unshorn' or 'unweaned' (sheep); cf. R. 6b, EBH. 346.– See s.v. Introd. 'Animals.–

O. B.			A.
		(TIL = *laḳâtu*, 'take up, reckon') = '90 ḲA of grain was taken (reckoned) per BUR', 256 V. 6.–	
94.		ZU, RUG (Br. 137) = *ruddû*, 'to add, increase, income'; 5 Ob. 3; 134 Ob. 6; 160 I. 5; 178 R. 9; 240 II. 9.– = 'incomes'; 44 Ob. 6; 146 R. 1, 2.– = 'house of incomes', 105 R. 1.–	
95.		SU = *mašku*, 'skin'; – *gumru*, 'body'; – (Br. 174) = *ruddû*; – = SU.PU (Br. 226) = *ešidu*, 'harvest'.–	
96.		UB, ...D = *kibratu*, 'region'.– = UB. DA.TAB.TAB.BA (GE) = *kibrat irbitti*, 'the four regions'.	
97.		, DUG, GU, KA.– Genit. post-position, 38 R. 8; 82 Ob. 3.– KA (Br. 523) = *buṣurtu* (Hwb. 181a), 'something cut off', then 'partial payment, delivery'; see s.v. and .– = KA. NUN. ME.TAK (Br. 2653) = *abkallušša kibîti*, 'spokesman.'–	
98.		LILDU; in names.–	
99.		SU; 123 Ob. 7; 142 Ob. 3; 145 Ob. 8.–	
100.		IBIRA (Br. 813) = *damḳaru*, 'agent (?)'; 105 R. 4; 185 R. 1; 242 IV. 8; 252 IV. 16; see s.v. Introd. 'Officials'.	
101.		KÙ = *akâlu*, 'to eat'.– = E.KÙ, 'food-house', 206 Ob. 3.–	
102.		EME = *lišânu*, 'tongue, language'.– = *tarîtu* (תרית), 'bearing young'.–	
103.		GU, LAM, NAG = *šakû*, 'to drink'.–	
104.		SAG = *rêštu*, *ḳaḳḳadu* (Hwb. 592a); 'first, head, total sum'.– SAG = 'upper part of a plant' (R. 29a); 244 Ob. 6 = SAG SI UDU LUGAL, 'chief over all (si) the king's sheep', 122 R. 2.– = SAG.MA,	

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'official name'; 162 R.8; 240 I.8. – = SAG NIGGA.RA (KAM), 'for a total possession' (Gesammtbesitz); 192 Ob.7; 193 Ob.2; 212 Ob.3; 242 I.12; 252 I.12; 258 IV.16; VII.11.–

105. , ; DUG, ḫi. – Numeral 3600 (see s.v. 'Numerals'); 161 Ob.8 R. – but = 60 GAN; see s.v. . – = DUG.GA, 'good'; 59 Ob.6. – = ZUN, pl. sign; 96 Ob.7; 160 IX.1.–

106. , , ; KAM, 'after numerals'; 67 Ob.7; et passim. –

107. , (185 Ob.3); GIR, 'an official'; 14 R.10; 18 R.1; 20 R.8, 11; 30 R.3; et passim. – Šepu, 'foot'. – = giš GIR.DU, 'a footstool'; – 244 R.10, 11. – = DUK PIRIḪ (Br. 9182) = karpat pirḫêti, 'a libation pot, vessel'; 157 Ob.1; see s.v. Hrb. 545 a. –

108. ANŠU, 'ass'; 13 R.3; 178 Ob.9; 233 Ob.2. – = ANŠU.UŠ, 'male ass'; 178 Ob.6, R.1, 2. – ANŠU.UŠ = 'male ass, one year old'. – = 'full grown ass'; 244 Ob.7.

109. ALIM; 'in names'; 25 Ob.4. – . . . . . .

110. , AḪ, UḪ. – = UḪ.ME = pašišu, 'perfumer, embalmer'; 120 R.6; 257 Ob.3. –

111. 241 II.9. – . . . . . ?

112. , GUR, ḪAR, MUR. – = ḪAR.RA = ḫubullu, 'interest', passim. – = ḪAR.GUD = imrû (Hrb. 92 a), 'food for cattle'; 256 IV.10, 22; V.26, 39; V.7, 18; VIII.33; IX.8; X.15, 26; XI.18.–

113. Numeral 36000 (= 10 × 3600); but = 600 GAN. –

114. ; LIB, LUL, 225 R.3. – (R.25 a), 'musician'; 117 Obr.3; 240 II.5; 248 & 249 I.5. – = šelibu, 'fox'. –

115. , ; TE, TEMMEN (Br. 7695, 7696) = likû, mahâru, 'take, receive'; 232 R.3. –

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	O. B.		A.
116.		ḲAR = kâru, 'wall'; 248 IV. 17.–	
117.		, , , IM.– Ṭiṭṭu, ṭîṭu, 'clay'.– = 'to make bricks from clay' (Hrb. 370ª).– = IM É.KID (=).A, 'official name', perhs. 'overseer, set over the clay-pits' (KID = kaṣaru); 163 Ob. 10; 181 R. 2; 257 Ob. 4.–	
118.		, , , , ITU = arḫu, 'month'; 17 R. 4; rt pass.–	
119.		U, UMUN, GUN.– Numeral 10; but = 1 GAN; see s.v. .– 256, passim.–	
120.		LID, 'cow'.– = LID II GIŠ.TUK, 'cow of 2 years, under the yoke'; 178 R. 8.– = LID.AL, 'great cow'; 86 Ob. 1; 89 Ob. 1; 135 Ob. 1; 171 Ob. 5; 178 R. 6.– = LID.AL.ŠU.GÈ, 'great old cow'; 178 R. 10.– = LID E.DUR, 'stable-cow'; 244 Ob. 9.–	
121.		UL, DÚ.–	
122.		see s.v. 94 R. 5.– TD. 261?	?
123.		GIG, MI = ṣalmu, 'black, dark-colored,' 182 Ob. 2.–	
124.		, GUL = maḫrû, pânu, 'before, former'; 254 VII. 3, 11.	
125.		IGI, LIM, ŠI.– = ŠI.BA.AŠ ki, 'name of a city'; 227 R. 8.– = ŠI + GAR = šikittu (R.A. IV. No 1, p. 23) 'a work'; = ŠI + GAR.AG.DÈ, 'a skillful person (DÈ = ummânu) engaged in (AG = epêšu) the work (ŠI + GAR)'; 162 Ob. 2.– = IGI TUM.MU (Br. 9336) = alik maḫri, 'one who runs ahead of someone'; 248 III. 7.–	
126.		, ; Ù, ŠÀ; = ŠÀ.A.AN, 'and'; 160 I. 3, 19; 173 Ob 4. 240 Ob. 3; 248 & 249 II. 5.– ŠÀ (Br. 9465) = labîru, 'old'; 252 III. 14; IV. 6.–	

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O. B.			A.
127.		PAD = *tamû*, 'to speak, give an oath.' –	
		= MAŠ.È.NI.PAD, 'declared by a decision'; 105 R.7.–	
128.		, ŠIG = *damiktu*, 'purified, sweet (?)'; *passim.*–	
129.		ŠA(G), accord. to R.33a = 'good grain'. – But in 241 I.9?	
130.		, ḪUL = *limênu*. – (=) = BA(MU).	
		ḪUL, 'devastated'; 69 R.6; 71 R.4; 86 R.4; 96 R.9; *et passim.*	
131.		AR.–	
132.		1/3 shekel = 60 ŠE.–	
134.		1/4 " " = 45 " .–	
134.		1/6 " " = 30 " .–	
135.		ŠI + GAR = *šikittu*, 'work'; see s.v. .–	
136.		KUR, PAT, ŠUK = *kurmatu*, *kurummatu*, 'food'.–	
		= 'food for the patesi'; 20, edge; 126, edge	
		= KUR.SAG.AZAG.GA, 'food in total'; 211 Ob.3.–	
137.		, ; DUN, ŠUḪ.–	
138.		DI, SÁ; = SA.DUG = *satukku*, 'a regular (monthly etc.) offering, sacrifice' (Hwb. 513a); 350b.8; 122 Ob.4,9; 156 R.7; 251 II.5; III.12.–	
139.		(172 Ob.5), , KI = 'place'; determinativ after names of cities.– . . . . = KI . . . TA (sometimes TA is omitted) = *ištu*, 'from . . . .'; 101 Ob.4; *et passim.*	
		= KI.NU.NIR ki, 'Borsippa'; 159 R.9; 179 II.5; 222 R.1.– = KI.MAŠ ki, 'name of a city'; 15 R.6; 160 IV.4; 171 R.8; 208 R.3.– = KI.LAL = *šukultu*, 'weight'; 42 Ob.2; 77 Ob.2; 258 IV.15, 20, 28; V.1, 8, 12, 15, 23; VI.21.–	
140.		(114 Ob.9), , AZAG, KU (Br. 9891) = *kaspu*, 'silver, money'; 148 Ob.2; 208 Ob.3; 240 Ob.5, 11.– = KU.BAR.–	

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BAR (Br. 9911) = *karpu*, or (Br. 9914) = *ṣarpu*, 'refined silver'; 18 Ob. 2; 131 Ob. 1; 148 Ob. 1; 236 Ob. 1. — = AZAG ŠA(G) ṢI, 'the money is a voluntary offering', 18 Ob. 3; 236 Ob. 2; see s.v. . — AZAG DIM() = 'gold or silver smith' (R. 2 ½), 184 Ob. 1. = AZAG TA ŠAM ŠU, '(the ration of grain) has been bought for money'; 208 Ob. 3. — = ŠE. AZAG (AZAG = *ṣimru*, 'amount in full') = 'the whole amount of wheat'; 208 R. 1. —

141. , (252 III. 15; IV. 6); ŠA(G) = *libbu*, *ina libbi*, 'in, while in ...'; 13 R. 7; 148 R. 3; 179 I. 2; II. 5; *passim*. — = ŠA(G). URU = '(while) in the city'; 22 Ob. 1, 8; R. 2, 5; 23 Ob. 1, 8; 50 Ob. 3; *passim*. — = ŠA(G) GAL = 'food'; , , , = 'food for men, slaves, sheep, oxen'; 40 b. 3; 9 Ob. 3; 13 R. 8; 17 Ob. 3; 69 R. 2; 200 Ob. 2; 201 Ob. 4; 232 R. 2; 253 III. 9, 14; V. 2, 3. — = ŠA(G). BI. TA = *ultu kirbiṣu*, 'of (from) this amount'; 132 Ob. 2; 134 Ob. 3; 167 Ob. 11; *passim*. — = ŠA(G). ṢI = *kirbu damku*, 'free-will offering', (236 Ob. 3.)

142. , , , ERIM, ERINNU, LAḪ = *ṣabu*, *ummânu*, 'slave, workingman'. — = ERIM BAL KU. A, 'slave, employed at the water-wheel'; 91 Ob. 4; see s.v. . = ERIM BAL GUB. BA, 'slave, who carried a hatchet'; 17 Ob. 4; see s.v. . — = ERIM KU MAL, 'hired slave'; 164 Ob. 6. — = ERIM ŠE ḲIN, '(slave) harvester'; 150 R. 3. — = ERIM E UDU ME, 'slaves for the sheepstable'; 158 Ob. 18.

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143. before = 1/36 GAN = 50 ŠAR; see s.v. .—

144. GUR; GAM.—

145. ḪAZ; KUD; ṬAR = nakâsu, para'u, 'cut off'; 258; passim.

146. , RU; ŠUB (Br. 1438) = parâsu, 'divide, separate'; 161 R.8: = UDU ŠUB ḪAB.BA.AN, 'the sheep were divided as follows'.—

147. DIM = šurbû, 'great, splendid'; 87 Ob.1; 151 Ob.1; 239 Ob.16.—

148. KUR; MAT; ŠAD; — see s.v. 284.—

149. , ZIB.—

150. BU; PU; GID; = GID.DA = arâku, 'long'; 99 Ob. 12; 100 Ob.2.

151. MUŠ; ṢIR.—

152. SUD = arâku, 'long'; 223 Ob.5; 240 Ob.11.—

153. ŠE = še'u, 'grain'; passim.— = ŠE.LUGAL, 'grain of best (royal) quality'.— = ŠE.BI, 'its grain is, the total grain is ...'; 4 Ob.2; 63 Ob.2,5,7,9, R.4, st passim.— = ŠE.KUL, 'seed grain'; 106 Ob.2, st passim.— = ŠE.BAL.BI, 'its (the) excess of grain is ...'; 246 Ob.9; see s.v. = ŠE.GIŠ.NI = šamaššammu, 'sesame' (an oil producing cereal); 102 Ob.1.— = ŠE GIŠ (Br. 5704 = rabû) UD.DU A, 'the grain has gone forth in full'; 15 R.4; 43 R.1; 175 R.12.— ŠE GIŠ UD.DU.A (MAL.MAL DAM) = 'the grain in full has gone forth as ordered'; 159 R.4 = ŠE.BA = nisirtu ša še'i (HWb. 487a), 'diminishing (dividing) grain (into rations)', i.e. 'a ration of grain'; 95 R.3; 202 Ob.2; 208 Ob.3; 242 II.3; 246 Ob.15; 256 IV.34; VI.16; see s.v. .—

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= ŠE.BA + labîru, 'an old ration'; 252 III. 14, IV. 6. – = ŠE ḪAR.RA = ši'u + ḫubullu, 'the grain is interest (revenue)'; 44 Ob. 6; 75 Ob. 4; 85 Ob. 2; 146 R. 1; 149 Ob. 3; 186 Ob. 3; 211 Ob. 2. – = ŠE ŠU. NU. TI(L). A, 'not receiving grain', said of the BAL. KU. A men; 254 II. 12, 34, 37, 40, III. 5, 24, 27, et passim. = ŠE. KIN. KUD, 'name of the 12. month.' – = ŠE. AZAG (= simmu), 'total amount of grain'; 208 R. 1. – () = ŠE E (GUD), 'the grain (is) at the house (of the cattle)'; 242 I. 3; 252 I. 3. – = ŠE. IL. LA, 'name of the 1. month.' – = ŠE = 1/180 shekel; 18 Ob. 2; 131 Ob. 9, R. 2; 177 Ob. 13; 240 Ob. 11. –

154. TIR. – . . . . . .

155. GUB; LI. – = GUB = burâšu, 'cypress'; probably 'cypress-perfume'; 220 Ob. 2. –

156. TU; TUR = erêbu, 'enter, bring in'; see s. v. . – = TUR. RA, 'bring in, repeat, ditto'; 258 I, 24–26; VIII. 16: TUR. RA 20 UR (= . BI / 424 2/3 5 1/2 TU / GEM () UD () 1 ŠU = 'again (to repeat): as if 20 bands of them (= UR. BI), each (band) of 424 2/3 (women) at 5 1/2 shekel (TU) per woman (GEM) for 1 day (were engaged)'; – 258 II. 25–26: TUR. RA 20 UR. BI 13 1/2 UD = 'again (ditto): as if 20 bands of them (UR. BI) each (band) of 13 1/2 (women were engaged) for a day (UD)'; cf. II. 23, 24: À. BI 270 GIM UD 1 ŠU. –

157. dingir NIR BA; NID ABA; 21 R. 3. – . . . . . .

158. ḪUM; LUM = unnubu, uššubu, 'bring forth fruit'; 45 Ob. 1; 209 Ob. 1; see s. v. . –

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159. ; UD = ûmu, 'day'; passim. – BABBAR, 'white'. – = UD.DU = âṣu, 'go out, forth'; 254 V. 16, 19, VI. 28; VII. 6, 15. – = UD.MA.A (Br. 7921) = talîmu, 'twin, the second'; 248 IV. 11; 258 VIII. 11. – = UD.SAR (Br. 7857) = azkaru, 'new-moon'; 280 Ob. 2; 590 Ob. 2; 182 Ob. 9; 211 Ob. 4. – = UD.KA.BAR = siparru, 'copper'; namru, ellu, 'bright, glistening'; 244 Ob. 16, 17.

160. UḪ . . . . . .

161. LAM = eṣêbu, 'bring forth fruit'. – . . . . . .

162. DIN; 72 R. 3. – . . . . . .

163. PI; 20 Ob. 7, R. 2. – . . . . . .

164. . – See s.v. ; nr. 142. – . . . . . .

165. NUNUZ (Br. 8177, 8178) = lipû, pilû, 'young'; 174 Ob. 4. –

166. ZIB; in = ZIB.KÙ, 'name of the 6. month'; , sometimes written ; see s.v. Nr 149.

167. , ; ḪUM, LUM. – = KU.LUM, 'a kind of garment'; 140 Ob. 4; 239 R. 3; 258, passim; see s.v.

168. GAŠTAN. – = 10 GAN; see s.v. . – . . . .

169. , , NA(D) = iršu, 'bed, couch'; 244 R. 8, 9. –

170. DARA. – . . . . . .

171. , ŠAR = 1/1800 GAN; see s.v. . – = ŠAR = kirû, 'garden, orchard'; 241 I. 8, 12; II. 4, 7; III. 3, 12. 244 1 Ob. 14.

172. IN. – = IN.DÈ.A = 'irrigati'; 189 R. 3. –

173. , MULU, (GA)LU, LU = amelu, 'man'; passim in names. – = (GA)LU KIN.GÈ.A = mâr šipri, 'messenger, despatch-bearer'; 122 R. 1. – = (GA)LU.RIM (KABAR) = amêlu rabû, 'an

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		official'; 52 R.10; 53 R.2, et passim. – [cuneiform] (= kakku) [cuneiform] (= rabû) = (GA)LU giš KU GU.LA, 'man with a large spear', i.e. 'a spearman'; 7 Ob.7; 10 Ob.6; 22 Ob.3; et passim. [cuneiform] = (GA)LU KU, 'a garment-maker'; 173 Ob.1,3,5,7, R.4; 248 & 249 I.18; II.7. – [cuneiform] = (GA)LU KU. MAL = amêlu agru, 'a hired man'; 164 Ob.4,5; 172 Ob.3; 247 Ob.2,4,6. – [cuneiform] = (GA)LU.GIŠ.NI; 'man set over the oil'; 162 Ob.11. –	
174.	[cuneiform]	(GA)LU + BAD ([cuneiform]) + GUNU, 'a carcass, slaughtered animal'. – [cuneiform] = 'slaughtered sheep'; 16 Ob.1,3; 107 Ob.1,2; 222 Ob.1.	[cuneiform]
175.	[cuneiform]	RAG; SAL; determ. bef. females; see s.v. [cuneiform], [cuneiform]. –	[cuneiform]
176.	[cuneiform]	, [cuneiform], [cuneiform], [cuneiform], NIN. – [cuneiform] = NIN.AN (Br. 10997) = entu, 'mistress'; 224 Ob.4. –	[cuneiform]
177.	[cuneiform]	ṢU, for [cuneiform] = ṢU.KAR = unîḳu, 'a young goat'; 258 I.2,5,8, et passim. –	[cuneiform]
178.	[cuneiform]	NAGAR (Br. 11163); 20 R.7. – [cuneiform] = GIŠ.NAGAR ki; 206 R.4. –	[cuneiform]
179.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform], [cuneiform]; GU = gû or ḳû, 'thread'; 258 VI.19. – [cuneiform] = GU.LA = rabû, 'great'; passim; see s.v. [cuneiform]. – [cuneiform] ([cuneiform]) = GIŠ.GU.ZA (LAL) = ṣa kussu, 'chair, throne'; 104 R.6; 107 R.4, et passim.	[cuneiform]
180.	[cuneiform]	GEME, GIN, AMAT = amtu, 'female servant'; passim. [cuneiform] (DA = idu, 'side') = 'female helper'; 95 Ob. & R.3. [cuneiform] = GEME ŠU.GI, 'old female servant'; 95 Ob.6. – [cuneiform] = GEME.ḪAR.ḪAR, 'a woman preparing food', i.e. 'fem. cook'; 162 R.10; 166 Ob.7. – [cuneiform] = GEME KAR GE (KIT) = amat ḫarimtu, 180 Ob.6,8; 248 & 249 I.2. –	[cuneiform]

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181. the same as ? 228 R. 4, 9, 12. – . . . . .

182. , = NAGAR = nangaru, 'carpenter (?)'; 126 R. 7; 160 I. 7; 228 R. 4, 9, 12; 229 Ob. 13; 243 Ob. 8. –

183. , , DAM = aššatu, 'wife'. – DAM = kima (postpos.); 189 R. 5. – = DAM. KAR, 'manager, agent'; 162 Ob. 10; 248 III. 12, 19. –

184. NIG; NIK. – . . . . . .

185. KAK; RU = banû, epêšu, 'build, make'; 91 R. 1; 146 R. 6, 7; 176 R. 15; 195 R. 5; 206 R. 4; 242 R. 9. –

186. , NI; ZAL. – = NI. NUN (Br. 5349) = himêtu, 'butter'; 105 Ob. 1. – = NI. BA, 'ration of oil'; see s. v. . – = NI. GIŠ (sometimes only = NI) = šamnu, 'oil'; passim. – = Â. GAM oil. – = NI. KU, 'chief shepherd, overseer'; 86 R. 1; 223 R. 4; see Introd. 'Officials'. – = ZAL. LA (Br. 5320) = narâbu, 'tear off'; Br. 5321 = nasâhu, 'tear out'; 254 VI. 30; VII. 9. – = NI. DUB, 'storehouse, depository'; composed of NI (Br. 5323) = rabû, and (Br. 3931) = šapâku, 'heap up', i. e. 'the great heaping up'; 4 Ob. 4; 90 Ob. 4; 44 Ob. 7; 69 R. 3; 75 Ob. 3, et passim. – = NI. ŠAG, 'official name (R. 28 a)'; 180 Ob. 8 –

187. TUK. – . . . . . .

188. DU, GIN = asû, alâku, 'go out, go'; ... (or) = 'to ... he went'; ... (= TA) GIN. NA/NI = 'from ... he came'; 22 Ob. 4; R. 1, 7, 9; et passim. – = GIN. NE. NE, 'they came, went'; 58 Ob. 9. – IM (=). ŠI (=). GIN. NA, 'he went'; 48 Ob. 4. –

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		[cuneiform] ([cuneiform]) = GUB.BA.(A.AN), 'present, on hand'; 4 Ob.4; 5 R.1; 132 R.5; 161 Ob.7; 170 R.5; 178 Ob.&R.; 248 IV.10; 249 IV.5. – [cuneiform] = MU.GUB, 'brought, present'; 170 Ob.2; 171 Ob.7; 238 R.8; 240 III.11. – DU = 'common'. –	
189.	[cuneiform]	KABAR; RIM (Br. 4820) = rabû. –	[cuneiform]
190.	[cuneiform]	DIM; GIM = banû, epêšu, 'build, make'; [cuneiform] = BA DIM, 'he built'; 16 R.4; 75 R.6; 79 R.4; 80 R.8; 82 R.4; 104 R.7; 173 R.10; 187 R.5; 205 R.3; 220 R.4; 236 R.5. –	[cuneiform]
191.	[cuneiform]	254 VI.10. –	?
192.	[cuneiform], GUN = biltu (ובל), 'tribute'; 5 R.1. –		[cuneiform]
193.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform], [cuneiform] (93 Ob.8), GÛ, GÛNU, TIG. – TIG = 'river-bank'; 241 I.8. – Br. 3200 = kišâdu, 'neck, back'; 258 I.5, et passim. – [cuneiform] = GÛ.GAL, perhaps 'large beans', some kind of 'Hülsenfrüchte' (E.B.H. p.426); 72 Ob.1. – [cuneiform] = GÛ.NUNUZ, 'young, green beans'; 174 Ob.4,6. – [cuneiform] (= GÛ) also a shortened form of [cuneiform] = biltu (ובל), 'a talent' = 60 MA.NA; 93 Ob.8; 105 Ob.3; 159 Ob.2,4; 161 Ob.11,13; et passim. – [cuneiform] (Br. 3256) = malû; (Br. 3257) = napḫâru. – [cuneiform] = TIG.AB.BA[ki]; 160 IV.3; 162 R.6; 163 Ob.4,6; 171 R.7; 173 R.8; 179 I.2; 190 Ob.7. –	[cuneiform]
194.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform] (?), TA = istu, 'from'; KI...TA = 'from....'	[cuneiform]
195.	[cuneiform]	239 Ob.2. –	?
196.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform], [cuneiform]; KÙ; LAL = dišpu, 'honey'; 212 Ob.1; 244 R.2. –	[cuneiform]
197.	[cuneiform]	AB = bîtu, 'house'; 72 R.6; 78 R.2; 251 III.22; VI.11. – [cuneiform] = AB.GAL, 'great house of...'; 207 R.3. – [cuneiform] = AB.BA = abu, nasîku, šêbu, 'elder, prince'. –	[cuneiform]

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AB.BA. (ENGAR) = 'chief shepherd', or 'farmer'; 176 R.6.– AB.BA (= URU), 'chief of a city'; 162 Ob.9.– AB.BA (= KAL.LA), 248 & 249 I. 14; 251 III. 21; VI. 13.– AB.AB (R.22), 'festival'; AB.AB (= UD.ŠAR) = 'festival of the new-moon' (Scheil, Rec. XVIII. p. 65), 28 Ob. 2; 57 Ob.2; 251 II.9.–

198. 172 R.7.– . . . . . ?

199. ṣi.– = ṣi.NA = *ṣinû* (Hwb. 258 b), 'part of a date-palm'; 45 Ob. 3.– Br. 4201 = *ṣurruṣu* (= *damḳu*), 'purified'. = ŠA(GA).ṣi = *kirbu damḳu*, 'free-will offering, gift'; 236 Ob.2.–

200. , 78 R.1; dingir NINÂ; NINUA ki; 78 R.1; 96 R.4; 99 Ob.4; 186 R.3; 202 R.1; 221 Ob.2.–

201. ŠAR; ḪIR = *kiṣru*, 'rent, income'.– For , see No. 23.

202. BAD, DUR = *duru*, 'wall'.– = BAD MAR.TU, 'west-wall'; 5 R.3; 146 R. 6; 175 R.14.–

203. UM.– . . . . . .

204. , GA = *šizbu*, 'milk'; 258, *passim*.– = GA.ḪAR, 'cheese' (?); 244 R.3.–

205. , , , , , GIL; IL (Br. 6146) = *našû*, 'a carrier (?)', at 10–30 KA per day; 141 Ob.1,2.–

206. see s.v. , no. 71.– . . . . . .

207. see s.v. , no. 72.– . . . . . .

208. , , ; KAL, LIG = *gallu*, 'servant'; 17 Ob.1; 69 Ob.1,2,4,5; 127 R.2, *et passim*.– = KAL.MAŠ, 'servant at half wages'; 214 Ob.1,4.– = LIG. GA = *dannu*, 'mighty'; 161 R. 16.– = KAL (GALU). KU.MAL, 'hired servant'; 247 Ob.2,4,6,8,13.

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= ZÍD.KAL, 'coarse(?) flour'; see s.v. . —

209. URU = alu, 'city'. — = ŠA(G) URU, '(while) in the city'; 22 Ob.1, 26 passim. — = URU TA NU UD.DU, 'not to go out of the city'; 254 I.16, 17; VI.28; VII.6, 15. — = URU, 'a company, band'; 258 I.21–26; II.25–26; VIII.16–17. = 20 UR.BI 517½ GEME UD 1 šu, '20 bands of them, each of 517½ women for 1 day'. —

210. GÂL (Br.951). — 118 Ob.2. — . . . . . .

211. , GIŠGAL; 104 Ob.3; 229 Ob.3, R.1. — . . . . . .

212. BANŠUR = paššuru, 'dish, platter'; 244 R.12. —

213. ASARU; SILIG. — = dingir ASARU.(GA)LU DUG, 'ilu Marduk'; 86 Ob.5. —

214. for + = NI.A (?). — . . . . . .

215. AD = abû, 'father'. — = AD.DA URU = abû ša ali, 'elder of a city'; 256 VI.16. — = AD.E, 'major domus'; 248 III.2, 10; IV.1. —

216. , TAG; TAK; ŠUM = lapâtu, 'take hold of; be busy with ...'; 258 I.21. — Hašâšu, 'give pleasure'; = TAK.ḪE.GÂL, 'pleasing abundance (?)'; 256 I.6; III.2. — BA.AB.TAG = nakû, 'he offered'; 220 Ob.5. —

217. , see s.v. ; No. 57. — . . . . . .

218. ; UR. — . . . . . .

219. ? . . . . . .

220. , EGIR = arkû, arkâtu, 'after, later'; 23 R.10. — = EGIR.KA (Br.523; Hwb.181a) = busumtu arkâtu, 'the last partial payment'; see s.v. .

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221.		DUR; 228 R.1.—	
222.		UŠ.— = UŠ.BAR = *išpâru*, 'weaver'; 163 Ob.6; 248 & 249 I.9.— (or) = UŠ LIG.GA, 'the mighty hero'; 161 R.16.— = MU UŠ (אמד, 'to stand'). SA (רכס, 'to bind') = 'the year which stands bound to ...', th.i. 'the year after'; 15 R.6; 89 R.2; 102 R.2; 105 R.3; 146 R.4; 208 R.3; see s.v. .— = UŠ.KU = *kalû*, 'magician'; 162 Ob.4; R.6; 248 & 249 I.10.— UŠ.KU.MAḪ ( ), 'the great magician'; 27 R.4; 92 R.2.— = KU.UŠ, 'garment 2. quality'; see s.v. .—	
223.		, , DUK = *karpatu*, 'pot'.— = DUK + PIRIḲ GA IGI + GUNU = *karpat pirḳêti* (Hwb.545a) + *šizbu* + *arḳâte* (ירק), 'yellow libation pots (for milk)'; 157 Ob.1,2,— see s. .— = DUK + ḪI = *karpatu* + *ṭâbu*; 82 Ob.1.—	
224.		DUB = *duppu*, 'tablet, Begleitschreiben, Empfangschein, seal (= ŠID, R.17b)'; 72 R.3; 131 R.3; 177 Ob.14; 193 Ob.4,5; 236 Ob.6.— ( ) = DUB.BI 2 (3) A.AN, 'his 2. (3.) tablet (of account)'; 45 R.1; 252 II.18,22.— DUB (Br.3931) = *šapâku*, 'heap up'; 187 Ob.3.— = DUB.ŠAR, 'scribe'; 162 Ob.3; 190 R.7,16; 191 R.3; 201, seal; 208, seal; 210, seal; 238 R.11.— DUB.ŠAR GUD ( ). UDU ( ) = 'scribe over oxen and sheep'; 162 R.7.—	
225.		AL = 'fullgrown'; see s.v. .—	
226.		RA.—	

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227. IB, TUM (Br. 4960) = tebû, 'to come on'; 211 R. 2. – . . .

228. , in ; 229, edge. – . . . . . ?

229. BI, pron. suffix 3 sing. – GAŠ, 'a beverage, date-wine (?)'; passim. – GAŠ LUGAL (), 'best date-wine', 122 Ob. 1. – GAŠ . GIG () . PA (), 'dark date-wine'; 182 Ob. 2. – GAŠ . DU (), 'common date-wine'; 150 Ob. 4; 175 Ob. 8, R. 1, 5. – GAŠ ŠAM () . SA (), 'beverage, made of the SA plant'; 118 Ob. 1; 216 Ob. 1; 220 Ob. 4; 224 R. 10. – GAŠ . SIG (), 'sweet date-wine'; 88 Ob. 1; 150 Ob. 4; 175 R. 1. –

230. gunated; EZEN = isinnu, 'festival'; 17 R. 5; 23 R. 12; 142 R. 7; EZEN . MAḪ () = 'great festival'; 18 Ob. 5; 83 R. 4. – +gunu

231. DUK = karpâtu, 'pot'; see s. v. , Nr. 223. –

232. , ŠIM + GAR, 'an official name' (R. 35 a). –

233. , 158 R. 2. – . . . . . ?

234. ŠIM + IGI, = prob. 'perfume from fragrant herbs'; cf. TD. 396; Br. 5163 = rikku (Hrb. 620 b) 'fragrant herbs'; 215 Ob. 1; 218 Ob. 1. – +

235. (same as ?) BALAG, DUB, TUP (Br. 7029) = tarâku, 'tear apart'; prob. = KA (), busurtu, 'partial payment'; 220 Ob. 5. – Cf. TD. 373. –

236. ŠIM gunated; see s. v. Nr. 237, & TD. Nr. 394. – 79 Ob. 1; 82 Ob. 1. – +gunu.

237. ŠIM = rikku, urkîtu, 'vegetables, herbs'. – . . . . . .

238. LA. – . . . . . .

239. GIŠ = eṣu, 'wood, tree'. – GIŠ = 'full grown', see s. v. . – Br. 5706 = šutešuru (Hrb. 312 a) 'prepare,

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well, 'get ready'; 258 I.23; VIII.15.– [cuneiform] = giš BAN-ŠUR = 24 paššuru, 'wooden dish, plate'; 244 R.12,13.– [cuneiform] = giš EME (= lišânu), 'tongue-wood'; 98 Ob.1,3. [cuneiform] = giš GIR (= šêpu).DU (= nazâzu), 'foot-(bench) stool'; 244 R.10,11.– [cuneiform] = giš ŠAR = kirû, 'orchard, garden'; 181 Ob.3; 241 I.8,12; II.4,7; III.3,12; 244 Ob.14.– [cuneiform] = giš NA(D) = 24 iršu, 'bedstead, couch'; 244 R.8,9.– [cuneiform] = giš ŠUB = ešku (Hwb.147b), 'share, portion'; 216 Ob.4.– [cuneiform] = GIS RU MÀ ŠU, 'the wood is for building a ship'; 98 R.1.– [cuneiform] = GIŠ.NI = 'sesame'; see s.v. [cuneiform].– [cuneiform] ([cuneiform]) = giš GU.ZA (LAL) = 24 kussu, 'chair, throne'; 79 R.3; 80 R.7; 82 R.3; 187 R.4; 205 R.2; 220 R.3; 236 R.4; 244 R.6.– [cuneiform] = giš MA.NU, 'Manu wood'; 98 Ob.5.– [cuneiform] = giš KU = 24 kakku, 'weapon'; 248 III.16.– [cuneiform] = giš ERINU, 'cedar tree, wood'; 244 R.5.– [cuneiform] (Br.5494) = gušuru, 'beam of wood'.–

240. [cuneiform] GAL; MAL = bîtu, 'house'.– GAL.NUN ([cuneiform]), 'the large house, a sanctuary (R.26a)'; 158 Ob.4.– [cuneiform] = MAL DUB.BA, 'house (or temple) tablet, list'; 5 Ob.1; 99 Ob.1; 100 Ob.1; 162 Ob.1; 185 Ob.1.– [cuneiform] = MAL.MAL, 'determine, festsetzen'; 167 R.2; 175 R.2.– MAL.MAL DAM (= kima), 'as determined, ordered' (see s.v. [cuneiform]); 189 R.4,5.–

241. [cuneiform] MAL + GI; probably 'a kind of woolen goods', or a 'garment like šinṭu (Hwb.600)'; 96 Ob.&R; 159 Ob.&R.

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242		MAL + NUN. –	
243		PUḪAD(U), 'lamb'; 160 Ob. 3, et passim. – = PUḪAD. UŠ, 'male lamb'; 160 Ob. 3, 5, 6; 161 Ob. 4; R. 4; 171 Ob. 4, 6, et passim. – ( ) = PUḪAD NU.UR, 'unshorn (not-weaned) lamb'; ( ) = PUḪAD BA.UR, 'shorn (or weaned) lamb'; 160 I. 2, 4, 12, 18; III. 6, 9, 14. – = SAL PUḪAD, 'female lamb'; 161 Ob. 5; 171 Ob. 3; 195 Ob. 2.	
244		ÙR (Br. 5503) = urû (Hwb. 130a), 'an enclosure (for oxen)'; 172 Ob. 1, 5. – = giš ÙR = eš gušuru. –	
245		, GAN (Br. 3176, 3177) = ginû, eḳlu, 'field'; 244 Ob. 14; 247 Ob. & R.; 256, passim. – = 600 GAN. – = 60 GAN. – = 10 GAN = 1 GAN = 1800 ŠAR ( ); " = 1/3 " = 600 " " ; " = 1/18 " = 100 " " ; " = 1/36 " = 50 " " ; " = 1/72 " = 25 " " . – = GAN. MAŠ, 'name of 2. month'. – = GAN. BA, 'parcel of a field'; 247 Ob. 1, 11; R. 1, 4; see s.v. . – = GAN. GUD, 'ploughed, cultivated field' (R. 11a); 15 Ob. 3; R. 1; 43 Ob. 4. –	
246		SA = rakâsu, 'to bind', riksu and markasu, 'rope'. – , 'ropes (made of the fibre) of the Manu tree'; 98 Ob. 5. – = ŠAM SA, 'the SA plant'. –	
247		E = bîtu, 'house, temple'. – = E AN.NA,	

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'temple of Anna'; 255 R. 8.— E DINGIR.RA; 254 V. 20.—

= E dingir NINNA, 'temple of Ištar'; 162 R. 3.—

" " = E dingir DUN.GI, 'temple of Dungi'. 256 IV. 24; III. 4.—

" " = E dingir IM, 'temple of Ramân'; 860 b. 6.—

" " = E dingir NINNU, 'temple of Bêl (50)'.—

" " = 'temple of god Ninmar ki'; 242 IV. 7.—

" " " = ' " " " Ningirsu'; 218 R. 5.—

" " " = " " Ningishzidda'; 82 Ob. 5.—

" " = " " Dumuzi'; 254 III. 34.—

" " = 'temple of god LIAGAB+IGI;' 206 R. 3.—

(") " = 'temple of Antašurra'; 27 R 2; 88 R. 5.

" = E MU, 'the house of name(s)' (bit šumi).

" = E.ENGAR.LAL, 'house where shepherds weighed (the wool) or measured (the grain)'; 241 I. 5.

" = E. UZ, 'goat stable'; 80 R. 1.—

" = E.NAM, 'the house of fates (?)'; 256 VII. 26.

" = E.DUR = bit tarbaṣi, 'stable'; 244 Ob. 9.—

" = E MÀ GUR.RA, 'house of the barque'. 232 Ob. 3.

" = E GUD, 'cow-stable'; 154 Ob. 6; 242 I. 3.—

" = E PA.AL = bit šabri, 'house of soothsayers.

" = E KIN.A = bit mâr šipri, 'house of messengers'; 240 II. 6.—

" = E.GAL.LA, 'great house'; 180 b. 6; 148 R 2; 236 Ob. 5.—

" " = E.GAL LUGAL, 'the king's palace'; 157 Ob. 3.

" = 'the ŠULUMMA (guest?) house'. 258 I. 31; VIII. 21.—

" = E RUG, 'house of income, storehouse'; 105 R. 1.—

" = E. KU, 'house of eating'.—

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= E ḪAR.ḪAR, 'a mill' (R.4 b); 196 R.1; 248 IV.12.–

" = E.AB.GIR.SU ki, 'house of the chief (elder) of Girsu'; 162 R.1.–

" = E.DUB.BA, 'house of tablets'; 71 Ob.2; 98 R.2; 162 Ob.3; 241 II.8; 258 II.8.–

" = E.GU.ZA.LAL, 'throne (chair) house'; 17 Ob.5.

" = E.UDU, 'sheep stable'; 96 Ob.8; 138 Ob.7.–

" = E.A.BAL.A = bîtu ana naki (ša mê), 'house for libations'; 246 R.12.–

248. , (211, seal); UG; UKU, KALAM = nišu, 'people'; 218 R.2.– = UKU.IL, 'carriers, who lift up'; 44 Ob.3; 254 I.8 (at ⅓ wages); III.32 (at ¼ (IK) shekel); IV.14; V.14, 20 (at ⅓ wages); V.21 (at ¼ shekel).– UKU.GIŠ.KA.AB.BA, 'official name'; 70 R.4.–

249. , ; LAG, ŠID, ŠIT = šangu, 'priest'; 44 R.1; 236 Ob.3; 252 III.12; IV.13, 14.– Menûtu, 'a quantity, whole amount'; 258 I.21; II.21; VIII.13:– ⅔ MA.NA 5 ṬU ŠID À 5 ṬU = '45 shekel, whole amount, wages (at the rate of) 5 shekel per ...'–

250. LIL; GE or KIT, genit. postposition.– . . . . . .

251. , DEŠ, 'numerals 1 and 60; but = 1/12 GAN.–

252. ME; pl. sign (and 100).– . . . . . .

253. numeral 600 (= 60 × 10).– . . . . . .

254. SIKKA = 'atudû, 'goat'; 1 R.3; 3 R.8; 63 R.3; 64 R.4; 234 R.9; ; (2 R.10) = SIKKA.BAR = šapparu, 'he goat'; 3 R.8; 136 R.6; 137 R.7; 244 Ob.13.–

255. IB, IP.– . . . . . .

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256. , , GIN, TU; 'shekel', = 1/60 MA.NA. = 180 ŠE. 18 Ob. 1; 24 Ob. 7, 11; R. 6, 9, et passim. – ( ) = TU.UŠ (GAL), 'the man who handles weights', i.e. '(great) weigh-master (R. 13a)'; 6 R. 9; 22 Ob. 11; R. 11; 62 Ob. 4, R. 3; 228 Ob. 13; 229 Ob. 8, 9; R. 3; 239 Ob. 11, 12; 248 I. 14.

257. LAL = šakâlu, 'weigh, measure'; 77 Ob. 5; 154 R. 7. – LAL = matû, 'diminish', in = 10 − 1 = 9; = 10 − 2 = 8; ( ) = LAL.NI (A.AN) = 'deficit, remainder'; in payments 'that which has not yet been paid', in accounts 'that which has not yet been used up' (R. 25a); 93 Ob. 4; 105 R. 3; 161 R. 13; 170 R. 4, 8; 178 Ob. 4. – = LAL.NI RUG.GA, '(remainder) deficit of income'; 134 Ob. 6; 201 Ob. 2; 240 II. 9; 256 VII. 7; IX. 25; 258 II. 16; cf. E.B.H. 339. – = KI.LAL.BI = šukultišu, 'its weight, price' (Talq. 31); 139 Ob. 3; R. 1. – = SIG BA.LAL, 'the wool was weighed (paid for)'. –

258. = 'minus 1/6 shekel'; 148 Ob. 1; see s.v. , no. 72.

259. GURUN, NIGIN, ḪAB = paḫâru. – = ḪAB.ḪAB BA (Br. 10335, 10336) = napḫaru, paḫâru, '(all the sheep) were gathered' (at Girsu ki); 161 R. 12. –

260. MA; = MA.NA = '60 shekel'; 18 Ob. 1; et passim.

261. GÁR, MAR. – = eiš GAR = narkabtu, 'chariot'. –

262. i, ID, ZIKUM, is sold by measure or weight; ZIKUM E.A = ZIKUM ana bîti; 177, passim. –

263. (252 III. 6), PÙ, TUL, 'a well, cistern'. – . . . .

264. KU. – = KU.BA, 'an official name'; 7 R. 7; 10 R. 3; 248 III. 16. –

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265. LU, in LU.LU.BU (=) ki, 'name of a city'. – UDU = immêru, 'sheep'; 1 Ob. 8 R; 2 Ob. 8 R.; 3 Ob. 8 R., et passim. – = UDU.BAR.ZU, 'a fullgrown sheep'; 160 I. 11. = UDU.UŠ.BAR.ZU, 'a mature male sheep'; 160 III. 13. – = 'a mature sheep, ready for the male' (cf. KB. III. 1, p. 60); 160 I. 1, 10, 17; III. 5; 161 Ob. 3, R. 5; et passim. – = UDU GAL = lulîmu, 'great sheep, ram'. – = UDU. KA(GI)ZUN, 'sheep in one herd' (sanâku); 244 Ob. 11. – = UDU.EME.GI = immêru tarîtu (ארה), 'enceinte sheep'. – = UDU.ŠE (Br. 7437) = immêru t(d)apinnu, 'male mature sheep'; 138 Ob. 3, 5; 251 I. 6. – = UDU.ŠUB.ḪAB.BA.A.AN, 'the sheep were divided into herds as follows'; 161 R. 8. – = UDU GUB.BA.A.AN, 'sheep were present'; 161 Ob. 10. – = UDU.ZAL (NI), 'fat (?) sheep'; 138 Ob. 3, 5; 156 Ob. 1.

266. , , = UDU+ḪUL; 78 Ob. 4; 144 Ob. 8; 244 Ob. 10. –

267. , , , AMAŠ = supûru, 'enclosure'; 247 Ob. 10.

268. KU = subâtu, lubustu, 'garment'. – . . . . . .

" = KU.LUGAL, 'garment, best quality'; 93 Ob. 1; 159 Ob. 1; 161 Ob. 12; 250 I. 20; II. 13, 21; 258 I. 3; pass.

" = KU.UŠ.LUGAL, 'garment, next to the best'; 96 Ob. 1, 2; 159 Ob. 3; 161 Ob. 14; 250 I. 21; II. 7, 14, 23; 258, pass.

" = KU III. KAM.UŠ, 'garment, 3. qual.'; 96 Ob. 3; 250 I. 23.

" = KU II. KAM. UŠ, " " , 4. " ; 250 II. 2, 9, 16, ff.

" ( ) = 'a LUM.ZA garment (1. qual.)'; 159 R. 1; 258 IV. 19.

" " " = 'long LUM.ZA garment, sec^d. qual.'; 258 IV. 24.

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= 'a LUM.ZA garment, 3. quality'.–

" " = " " " " , 4. " –258 V. 4.

" = KU.NIN.LAM, 'a splendid garment', 258 IV. 18.

" " " = 'a splendid garment, 1. class'.–

" " " = " " " " , 2. " ; 139 Ob. 12; 258 IV. 28.–

" " " = " " " " , 3. " ; 159 Ob. 6; 258 IV. 30.–

" " " " " = " " " " , 4. " ; 258 V. 3.–

" = KU.BAR.SI(G) III (IV).KAM.UŠ, 'parsiqqu (HWb. 544), 3. (4.) class', 258 IV. 26, 27.–

= BA.TUG (Br. 10583) = labâšu IV. 1, 'was invested'; 72 R. 7; 78 R. 3; 83 R. 10; 102 R. 5; 103 R. 6; 207 R. 4; 248 IV. 12. 1

= KU (= garment) + GIŠ (= šutešuru) + A (= ana), 'for getting ready the garments (or goods)'; 258 I. 23; VIII. 15.–

259. KU.– = KU BAR.RA (Br. 10584) = subât ê-liti (HWb. 563a); 159 Ob. 2, 4, 6, 9; R. 7–11.– = KU.MAL = agâru, 'to hire'; see s.v. .–

= KU (to be read šu) = ana; 106 Ob. 2, passim.–

270. , ; ZID = kêmu, 'flour'; 70 Ob. 1, 5, 8; R. 1, 5, 8; et passim.

" = ZID.LUGAL, 'best flour'; 122 Ob. 7; 188 Ob. 1.–

" = ZID BA.BA SIG, 'fine BA.BA flour'; 253 II. 3 ff.

" = ZID.ŠE, 'wheat flour'; 13 Ob. 1; 25 Ob. 1; et passim.

" = ZID.KAL, 'coarse flour'; 81 Ob. 2; 88 Ob. 2; passim.

" = ZID.ŠE.KAL, 'coarse wheat flour'; 140 Ob. 1.–

" = ZID.UŠ, 'common flour'.–

" = 'DUB.DUB flour'; 13 Ob. 3; 88 Ob. 4; 118 R. 1; passim.

" = 'GU flour'; 13 Ob. 6; 88 Ob. 3; 118 Ob. 5; passim.–

" = 'A.SA(G) flour'; 253 II. 4.–

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(𒄩) 𒌋 𒁹𒁹𒁹 = (ZIḪ) A.TIR, 'rice, flour'; 88 Ob.5; 118 R.2; 182 Ob.6; 253 II 6, 15, 25; – see s.v. 𒌋 𒁹𒁹𒁹. –

271. 𒄩 composed of 𒄩 + 𒄩, or of 𒄩 + 𒁹 gunated: LA-GAB + ĪGI + GUNU; 206 R.3. –

272. 𒄩, 𒄩, 𒄩 = GANAM; U; immiṣtu, 'ewe'; cf. 𒄩 ZBP. p.23; ZA. III. 203 ff; ZDMG. 46 (1892); – 160 I. 1, 9, 16; III. 4, 8; 170 Ob. 3, 5; R.2; 171 Ob. 1, 8, 10; R.2; 195 Ob.2; 251 I. 1, III. 6. –

273. 𒄩 (TD. 464) = SIG = šipâtu, 'wool'; 93 Ob.4; 258, passim. – 𒄩

" 𒌋 𒁹𒁹𒁹 = SIG.ZI(D) = šipâtu taḫûntu, 'fine wool'; 80 Ob.1.

" 𒁹 = SIG.MUḪ = šipâtu ana mukki, 'wool for mourning-garments'; 258 I. 18; III. 26; VIII. 10. –

" 𒁹 = SIG.UZ, 'goats' wool (hair)'; 93 Ob.4; 207 Ob.2. –

" 𒌋 = SIG.PA = šipâtu ṣaḫrutu, 'young, short wool'. 80 Ob.'s. –

" 𒄩 = SIG.DU, 'common wool'; 96 Ob.5; 147 Ob.1; et pass.

" 𒄩 𒁹 = SIG.TIK.KUD, 'wool shorn from the neck (or back)'; phrase is composed of SIG = šipatu, 'wool', + TIK = kiṣadu, 'neck, back', + KUD = nakâsu, 'cut'; 258, pass. –

" 𒄩 𒄩 𒁹 𒁹 𒁹 = SIG ('wool'). GIŠ ('fullgrown', see s.v. 𒄩). GA (= šizbu, 'milk'). ṢU (= uniku, 'young goat). AG (= liktu, 'snatch away, to shear'): 'wool shorn from fullgrown milkgiving goats', – 258, passim. –

" 𒄩 = SIG.KU = šipâtu ana lubuštu; 'wool for clothing'; 96 R.4. –

" 𒁹 𒌋 = SIG.ZUN (pl. sign), 'the total wool'; 161 Ob.12. –

" 𒄩 = SIG.BI, 'its (all the) wool'; 160 I. 6, 13; II. 9, 13; III. 1, 10.

" 𒌋 𒄩 (𒁹) = ZA.URU (IN) wool'; 258 I. 28–30; II. 29; ff. –

274. 𒄩 𒄩 ; ERIN. – 𒄩 𒄩 𒄩 = eṣ erinu, 'cedar tree, wood'. 𒄩 𒄩 𒄩

275. 𒄩 𒄩 (Br. 10797), DAR(A); 123 Ob.6. – . . . . . 𒄩

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276 211, seal.— . . . . . .

277. ; SUG, ŠUG, ZUG = apparu, 'marsh, meadow'.— = ŠUG.ŠUR.RA, 'fenced in (drained) marsh, meadow'; 4 Ob.5; 254 II.5; see s.v. .—

278. 600, see s.v. numerals.— 161 Ob.8 R.

279. (241 I.10); A = mû, 'water'; = ana, 'for, to'.— = A.BAL.A (Br. 271) = naḳû ša mê, 'pouring out of water'; 246 R.12.— = A.AN, after numerals.— = A.KA (Br. 11406) = šaḳû šaḳli, 'irrigate a field'.— A.KA = busurtu, 'partial payment, delivery'; A here is abstract prefix (see s.v.); 187 Ob.3.— A.KA N.N. ba.a.GAR ( ) = 'partial payments (deliveries) made by N.N.'; 177 Ob.12; R.2, 4, 6, 14; 238 R.5.— A.KA N.N. MAL ( ).MAL DAM (= kima): 'the partial payment of N.N. is as agreed upon'; 167 R.2; see also 242 III.2, 10; 252 III.10, IV.4.— = A.TIR; prob. some kind of flour, perhaps rice-flour; A.TIR seems to be a cereal (TIR = = ašnan?) which grows in water (= mû) th.i. 'rice'; 88 Ob.5; 118 R.2; 182 Ob.6; 253 II.6, 175.A5.— = A.DU, 'time' (German: 'Mal'); = A.DU 10-1 KAM, 'the 9. time'; 48 R.3, 4; 145 R.2; 147 R.4; 256 XII.7, 8.— = A.ŠA(G) = eḳlu, 'field'; 15 Ob.5; R.3; 56 Ob.4; 106 Ob.2; 176 R.13; 189 R.2; 216 Ob.4; 233 Ob.4.— = A.ŠA(G) ŠUG.ŠUR.RA, 'field of the fenced in (drained) marshes (meadows)'; 4 Ob.5. = A.ŠA(G) (= 'field').

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		NIN (= bêlu, bêltu) GAN (= ekl̥u) GI (= ḳanû) ŠUG.ŠUR.RA, 'field belonging to the master (mistress) of the fenced-in reed marshes'; 254 VI. 4,5. — [cuneiform] = A.ŠA(G)^{giš} TIR (= kirû) GAB (= pitû) GID.DA (= arâku) = 'field of the long, open (cleared) woods'; 256 II. 1. — [cuneiform] = I, ID = nâru, 'river'; 247 Ob. 7. —	
280.	[cuneiform]	ŠUŠŠANA = '1/3'; — 239 Ob. 1. —	[cuneiform]
281.	[cuneiform]	ŠANABI = šînipu, '2/3'; 18 Ob. 1; 148 Ob. 1; 177 Ob. 9; 252 I. 2; 254 III. 38.	[cuneiform]
282.	[cuneiform]	PARAB = '5/6'; — 240 Ob. 10. —	[cuneiform]
283.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform]; UR. — In [cuneiform] = UR.BE.LUM^{ki}.	[cuneiform]
284.	[cuneiform]	142 Ob. 3. — KUR. —	[cuneiform]
285.	[cuneiform]	ZA; numerals 4 and 240 (= 4×60). — [cuneiform] = ZA.LUM UD.KA.BAR, 'a ZA.LUM utensil of copper'; 244 Ob. 16, 17. — [cuneiform] = ZA.UTTA^{ki}, 'a city'. — [cuneiform] = ZA.UL^{ki}, 'city of ZA.UL'. —	[cuneiform]
286.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform], ḪA = nûnu, 'fish'. — [cuneiform] = ḪA.ZA.NUM = ḫazânu (Hwb. 272a), 'overseer in a city'; 191 R. 6. — [cuneiform] = ḪA.AR.ŠI^{ki}, 'a city'. —	[cuneiform]
287.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform]; KID. —	[cuneiform]
288.	[cuneiform]	[cuneiform]; GAR, NIG, NIN; prefix to form abstract nouns. — NIN (Br. 11986; AL^3 no. 323b), 'a measure = 12 ammatu'; 254 VI. 1, 11. — NIN.GID (= [cuneiform]) GI ([cuneiform]), 'a long reed-measure'. — GAR (Br. 11978) = šakânu, 'do, make'; 177 Ob. 12, R. 2, 4, 6, 14; 238 R. 5. — GAR, 'food' (R. 11), but 'barley' accord. to RA III. p. 137 l. 4; — 55 Ob. 1; R. 3; 56 Ob. 1, 5; R. 6; passim. — NIN (Br. 11966) = mimma šumšu, 'everything'. — GAR GAB (= [cuneiform]), 'split(?)	[cuneiform]

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barley;' 109 Ob.5; 120 Ob.2.— GAR.ŠAM (=), AŠ (=), 'food from the AŠ vegetable;' 126 Ob.3.—

= NIN.LAM = lamḫuššu, 'splendid garment', see

" = GAR.ḪAR.RA, 'prepared barley, food', (R.19 b).—

" = GAR.EZEN, 'food for the festival;' 251 III.8; 12, VI.7.—

" = NIG.GA = bušû, 'property'; 192 Ob.7; see s.v. .—

" = GAR.RA, 'determine, designate' (R.11 b); 151 Ob.3.—

" = NIN.ŠID = nikasu, 'possession, business'; 5 Ob.3; 177 Ob.10, 16; R.7, 13; 193 Ob.9, 12; 251 I.8.— = NIN.ŠID.AG = nikasu epêšu, 'to transact business, a business-transaction'; 167 R.3; 177 edge; 194 Ob.2; 238 R.10; 240 IV.1; 242 IV.4; 246 R.16; 256 XII.1; 258 X.1.— NIN.ŠID.AG GAN.GAN.A ( ), 'a business-transaction concerning the farms (of the temple of god Dungi)'; 256 VI.1.— —NIN.ŠID.AG, 'settlement of an old account'; 134 R.2; 239 Ob.2. (= ana), 'for the entire weight;' 258 IV.15; X.21.—

289. UR (Br. 11889) = eṣêdu, 'harvest'; Br. 11890 = ḫamâmu (Hwb. 282 b), 'to harvest, cut,' then 'to harvest the wool,' i.e. 'to shear'; see s.v. .—

290. , KARÛ, 'a ton,' = 3600 GUR; — 252 I.1, 10; IV.10.—

291. , GIŠIMMAR; ŠAG = damku.—

Numerals.

Fractions:	4	or 120
½	5	" 130
⅓	6	" 140
⅔	7	" 150
⅚	(or) 8	" 160
for other fractions see 'System of Weights'.	(or) 9	" 170
**Before & **	or 10	" 180
1	" 20	" 240
2	" 30	600
3	" 40	1200
4	" 50	1800
5, etc.	" 60	2400
	" 70	3000
Before KA, men, etc.	" 80	3600
1	" 90	7200
2	" 100	10800
3	" 110	36000

Weights (Money).

(GUN) = 1 talent = 60 MA.NA (mina).–

(MA.NA) = 1 mina = 60 ṬU (šeḳel).–

(ṬU) = 1 šekel = 180 ŠE ( ).–

( ) = ⅓ (⅔) ŠA = ⅓ (⅔) MA.NA = 20 (40) šeḳel.–

(¼ iK) = ¼ šeḳel = 45 ŠE ( ).–

(⅙ iK) = ⅙ šeḳel = 30 ŠE.–

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Measures of Capacity.

= 1 KARU = 1 ton = 3600 GUR ( ).–

= 1 GUR = 300 ḲA ( ).–

For '*Measures of Area*' see s.v. , No. 245 in '*Sign-List and Glossary*'.–

*Months.**

1.		ITU ŠE.ÍL.LA	*Nisannu.*
2.		" GAN.MAŠ	*Airu.*
3.		" GUD.DU.NE.SAR.SAR.	*Simanu.*
4.		" EZEN dingir NE.ŠU	*Du'uzu.*
5.		" ŠU.KUL	*Abu.*
6.		" ZÍB.KÙ.	*Ululu.*
7.		" EZEN ding DUMU.ZI	*Tišritu.*
8.		" " ding DUN.GI	*Araḫ-šamna.*
9.		" " dingir BA.U	*Kisilimu.*
10.		" MU.ŠU.UL	*Ṭebitu.*
11.		" AMAR.A.A.SI	*Šabaṭu.*
12.		" ŠE.ḲIN.KUD	*Addaru.*
		" DIR ŠE.ḲIN.KUD	*Arḫu maḫru ša Addaru.*

*From Radau 'Early Babylonian History', page 306.

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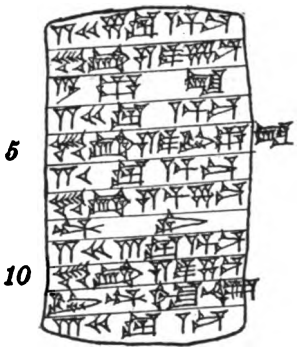

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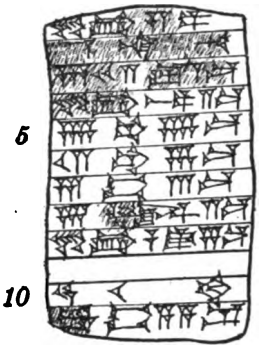

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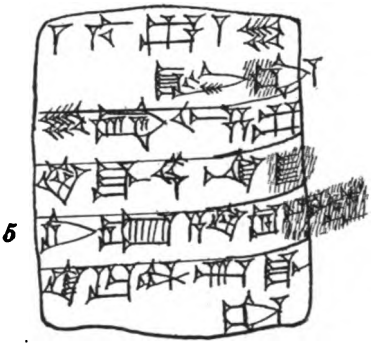

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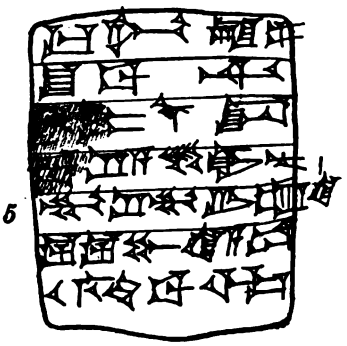

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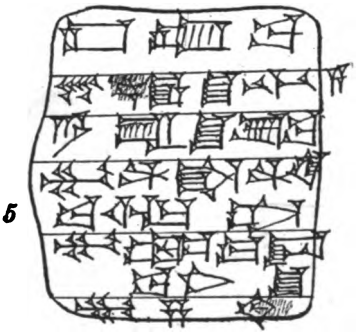

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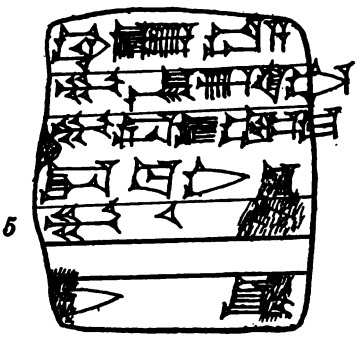

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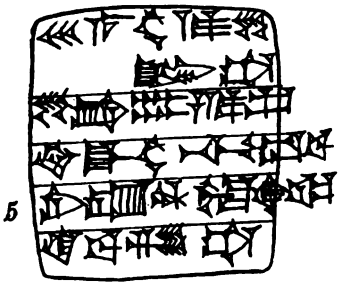

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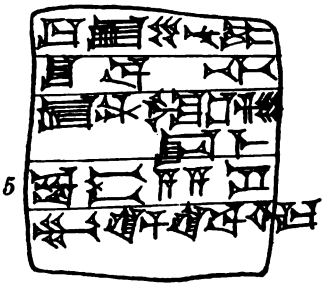

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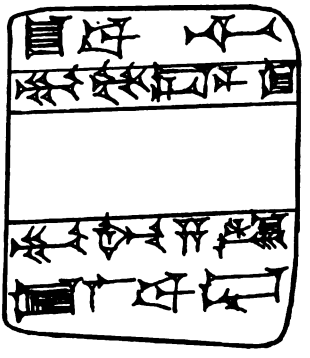

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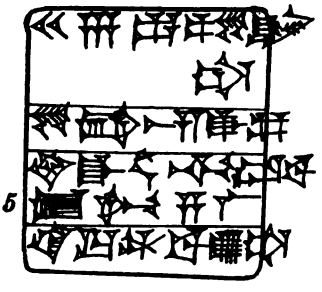

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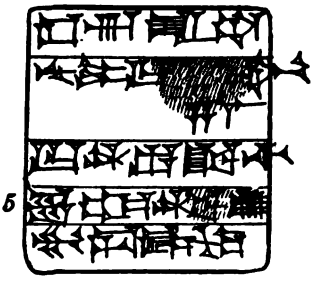

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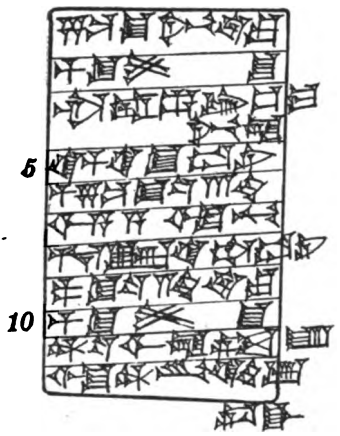

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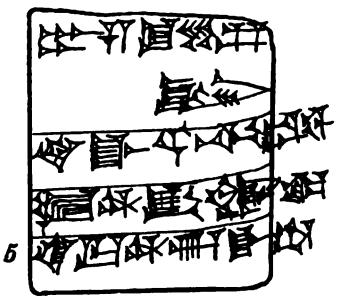

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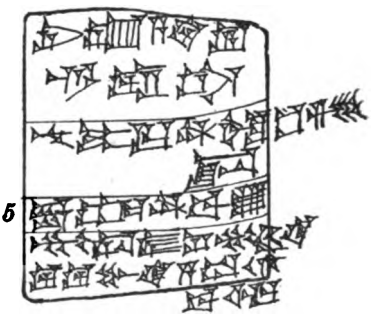

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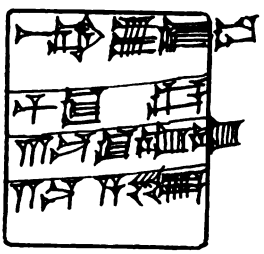

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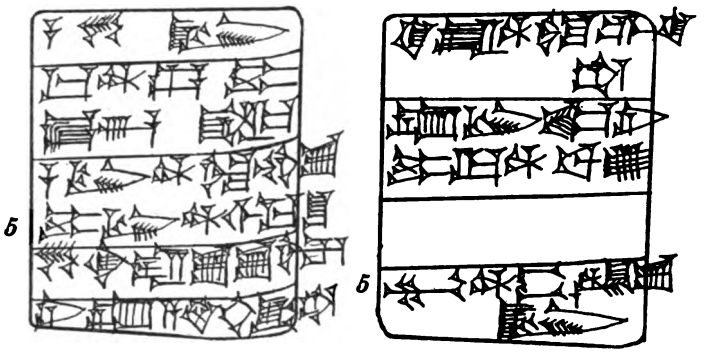

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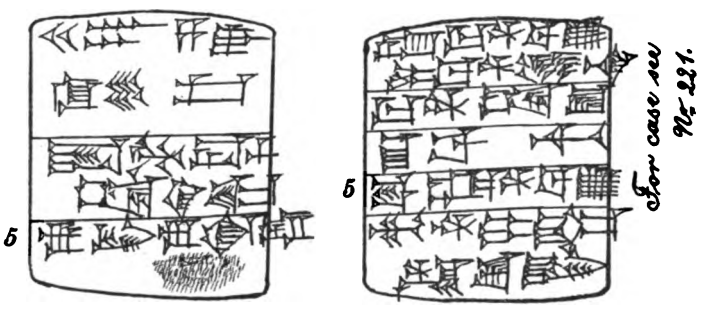

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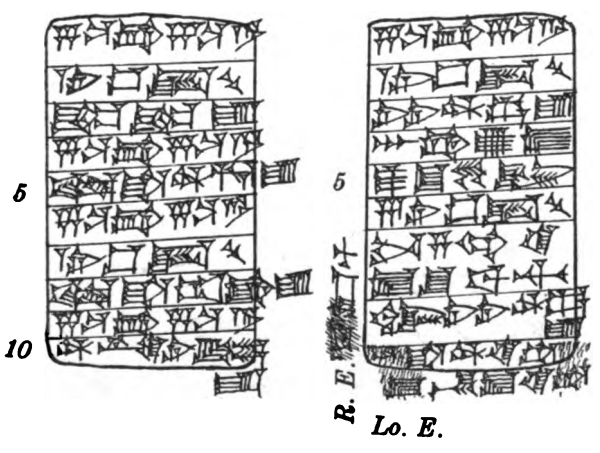

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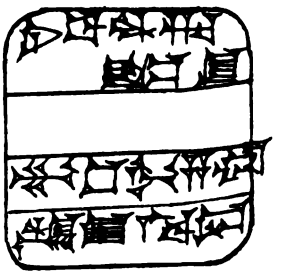

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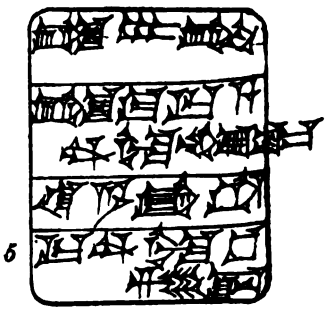

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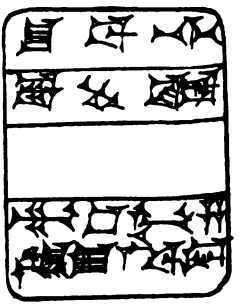

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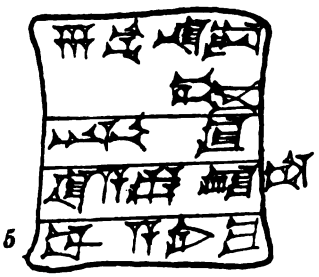

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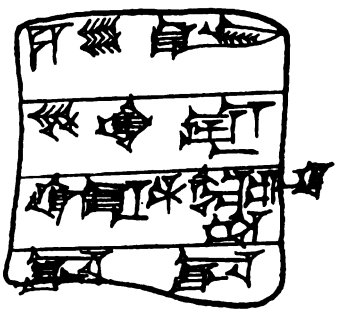

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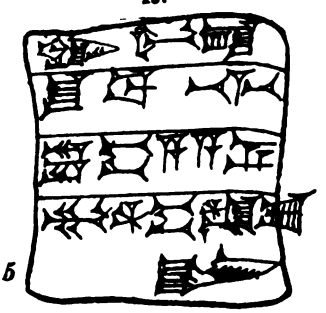

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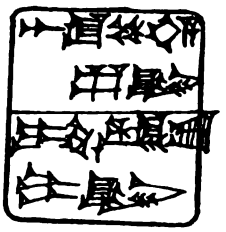

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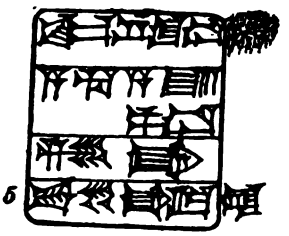

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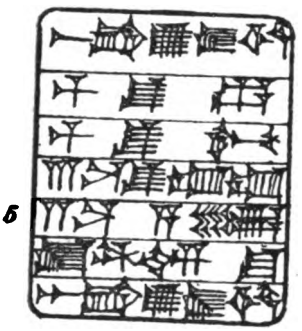

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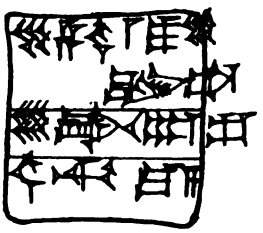

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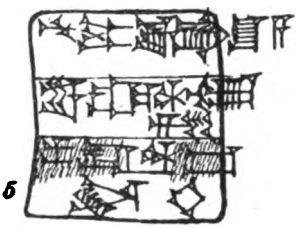

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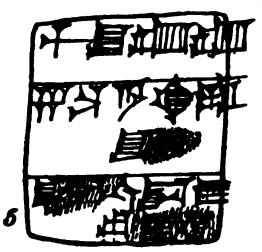

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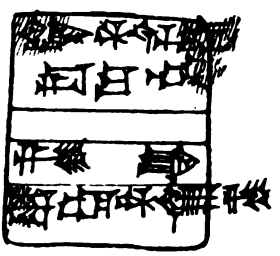

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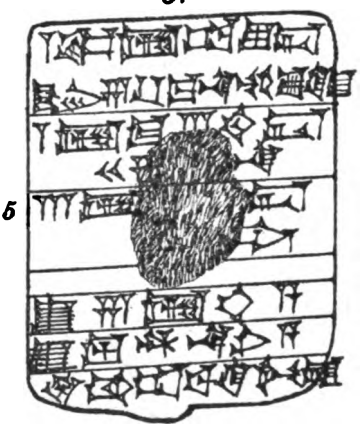

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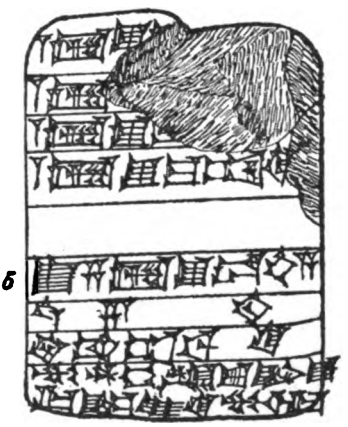

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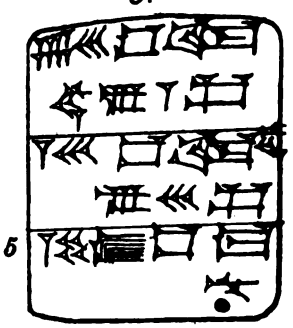

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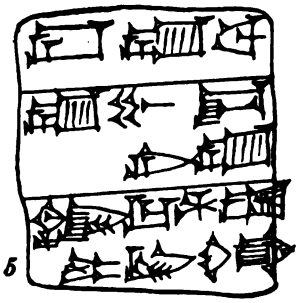

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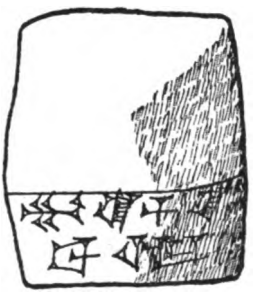

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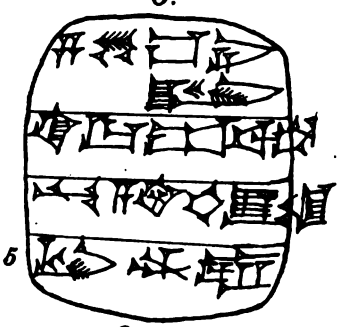

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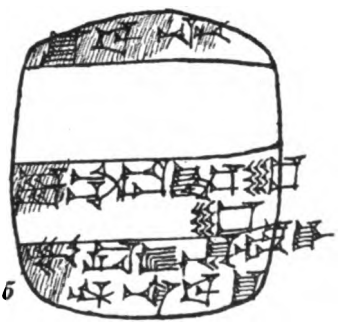

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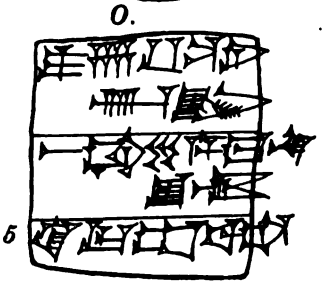

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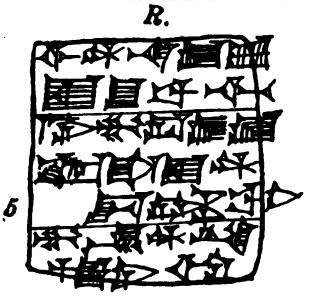

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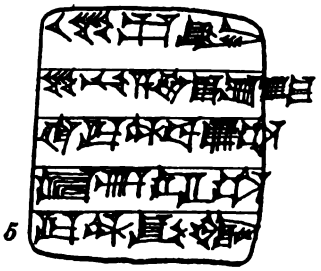

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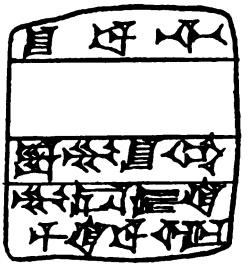

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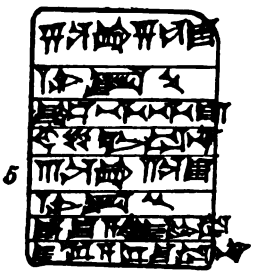

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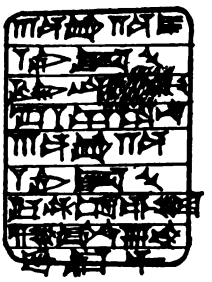

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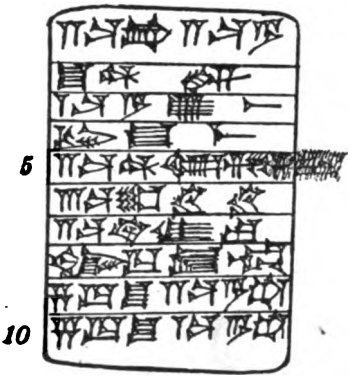

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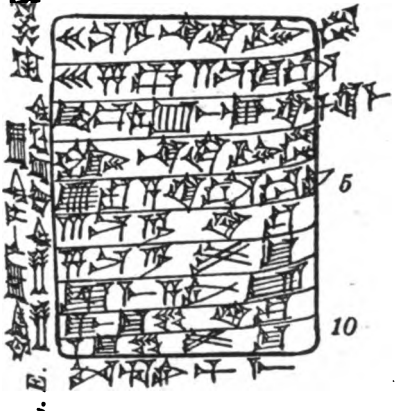

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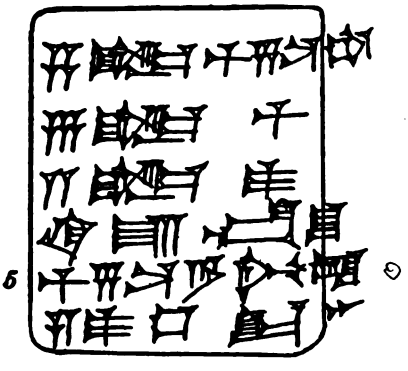

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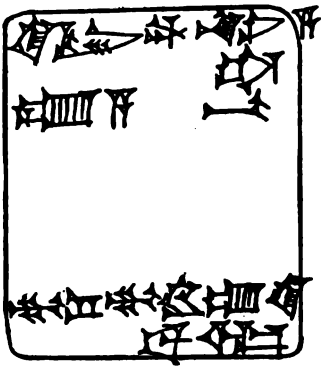

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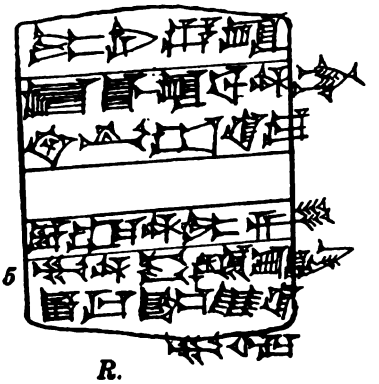

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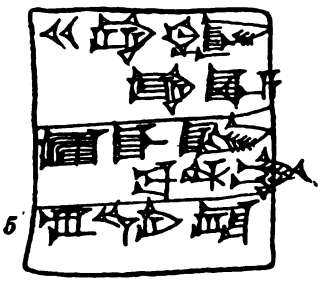

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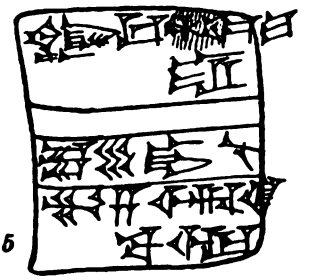

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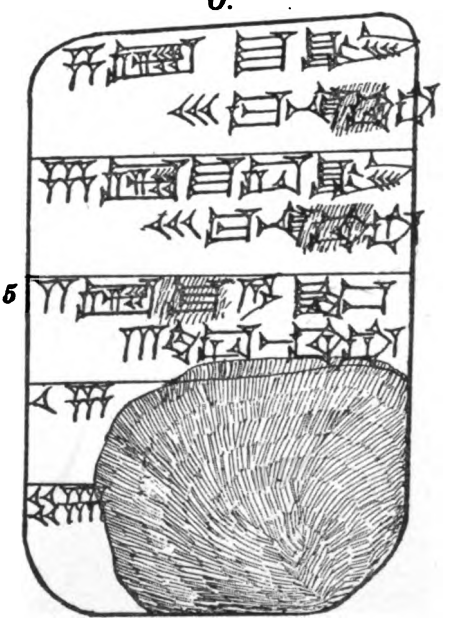

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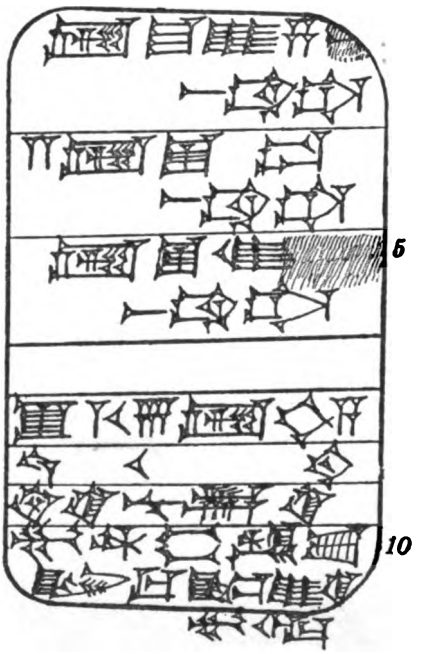

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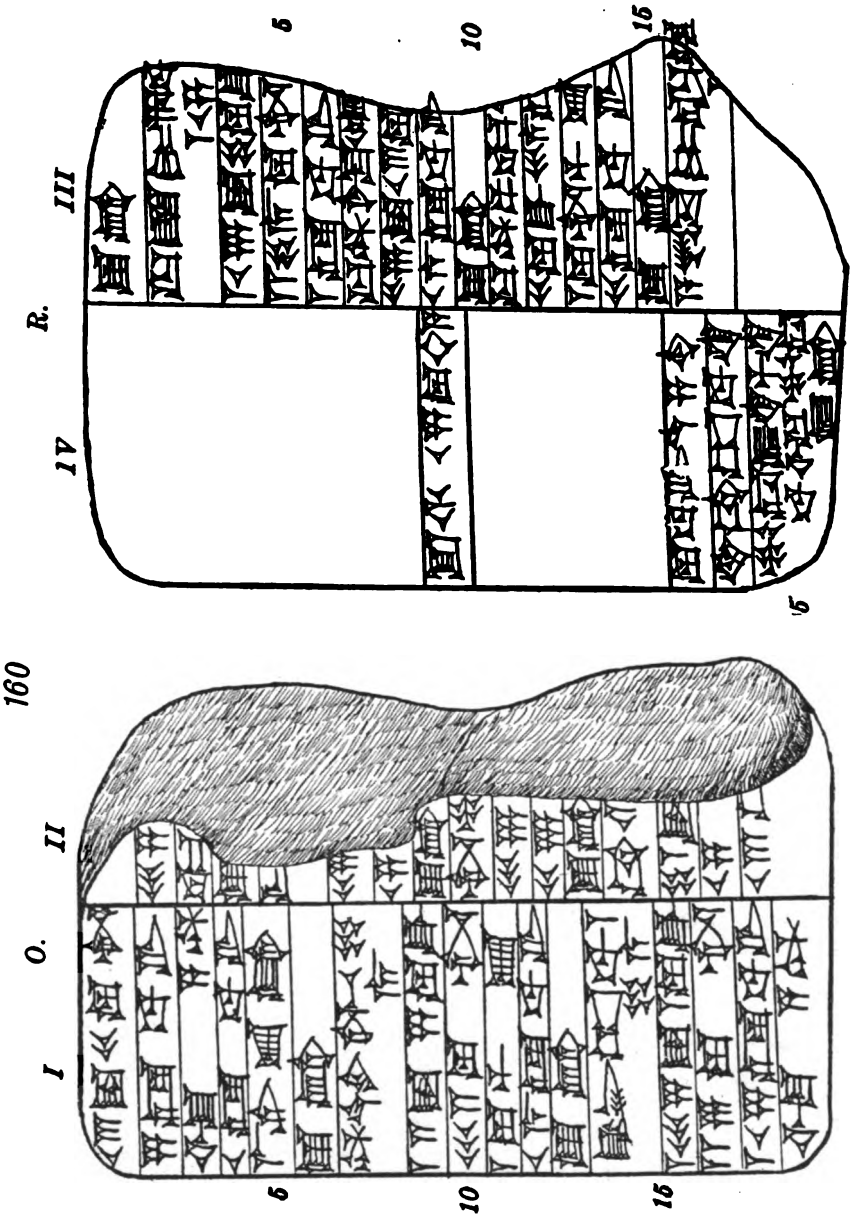

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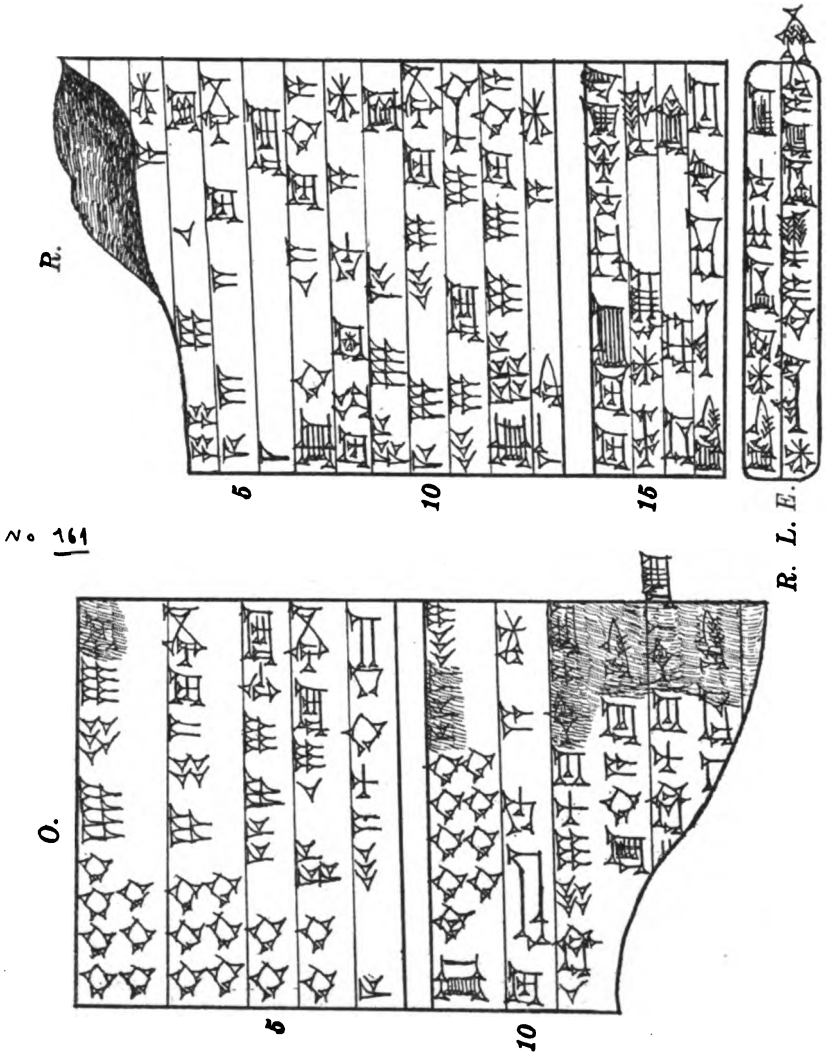

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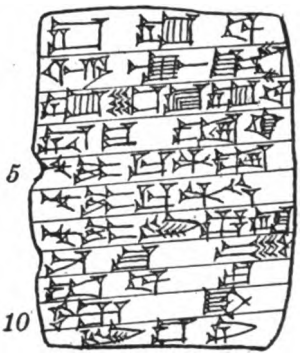

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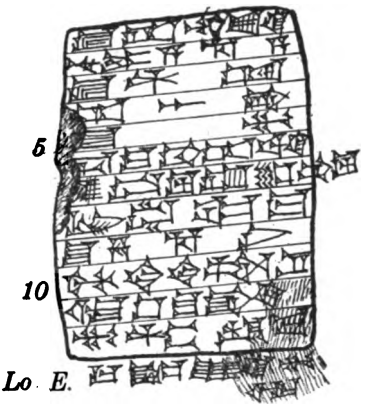

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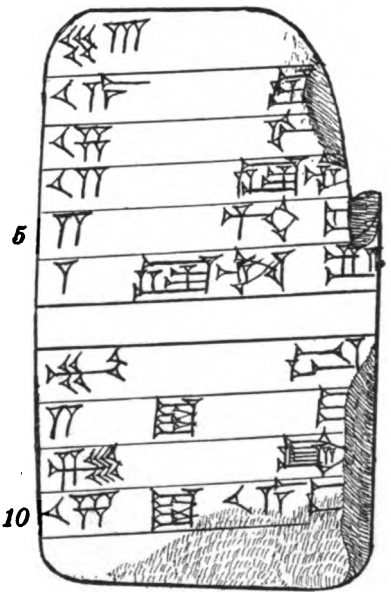

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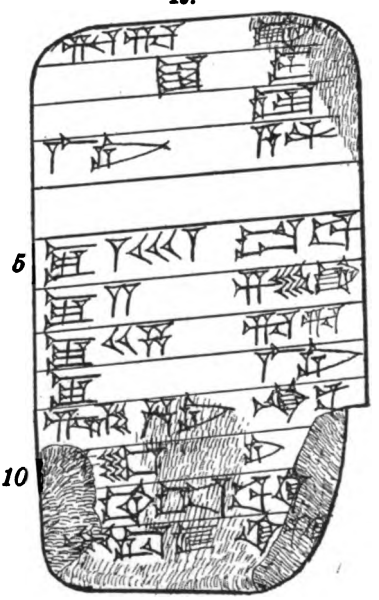

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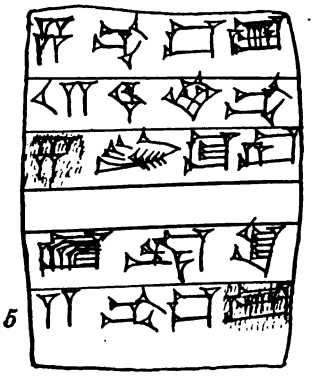

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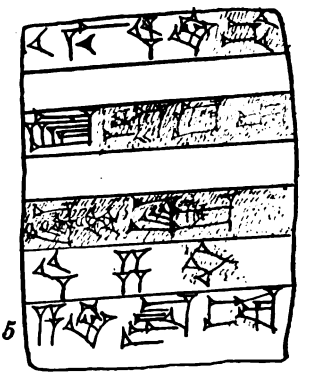

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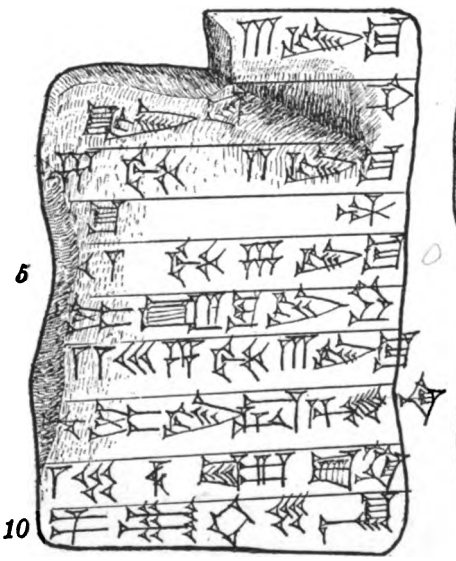

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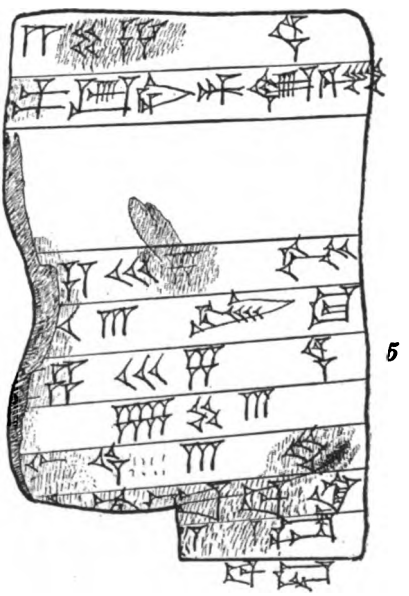

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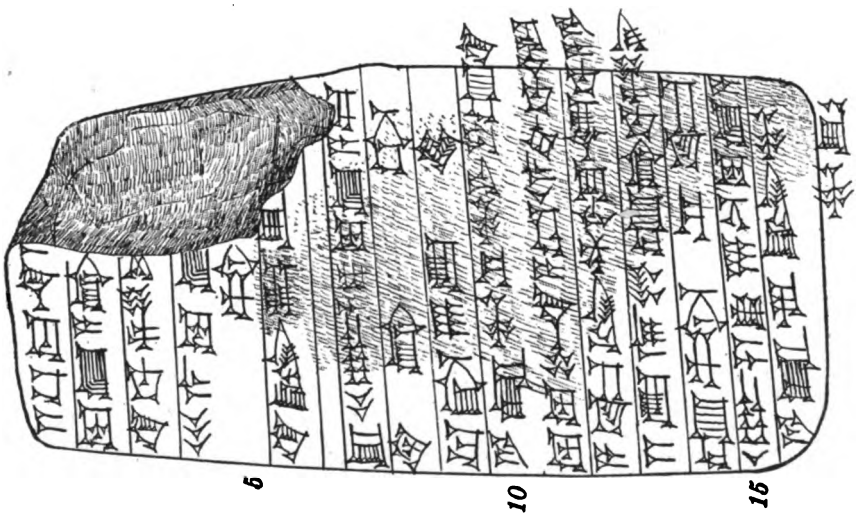

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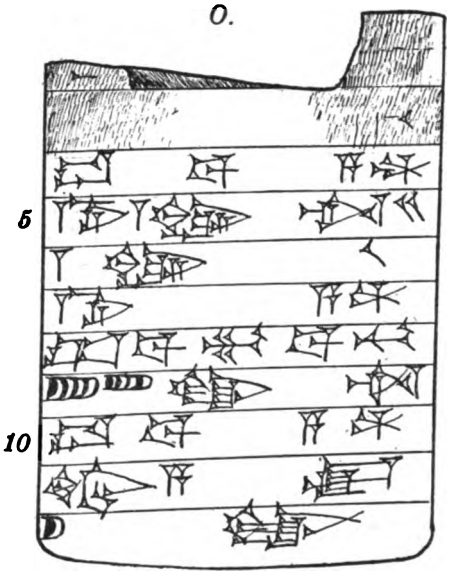

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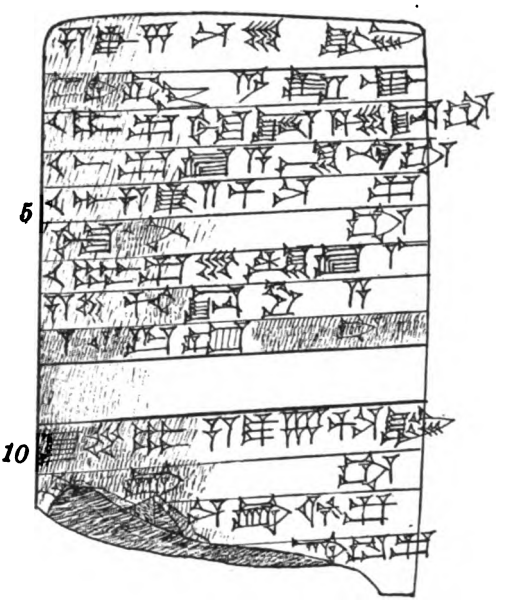

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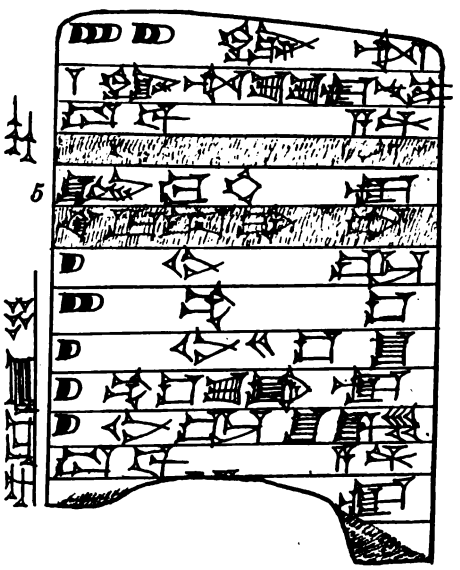

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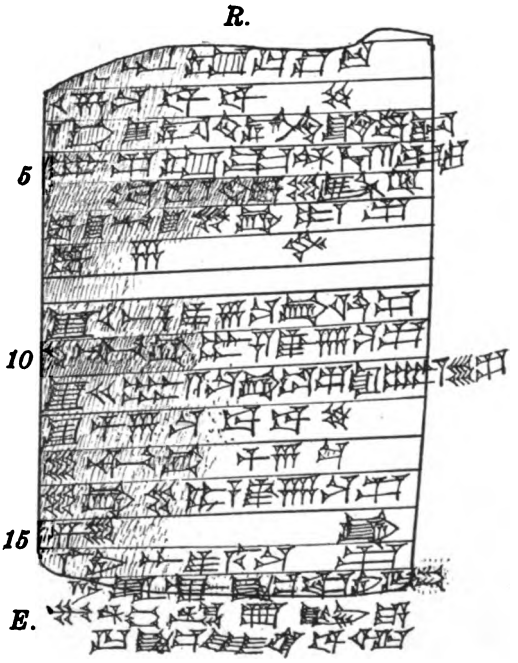

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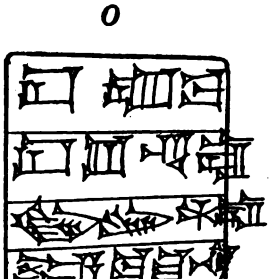

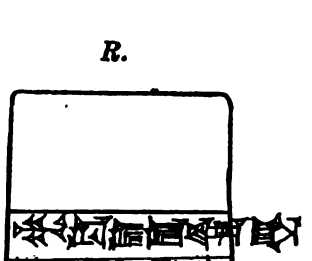

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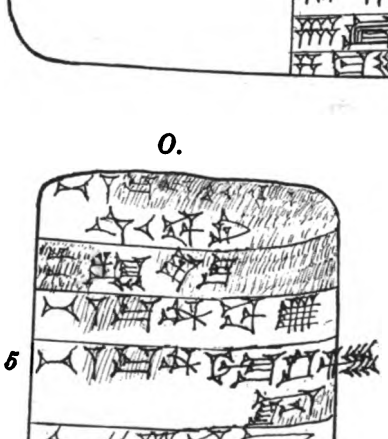

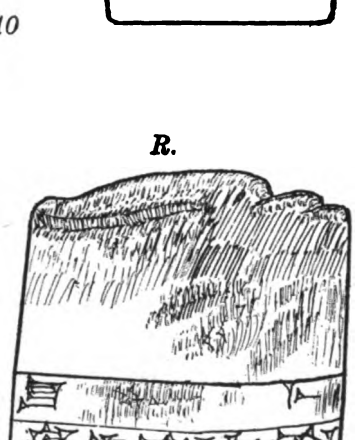

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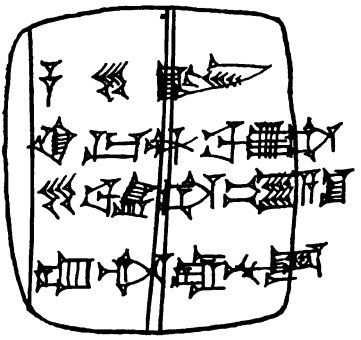

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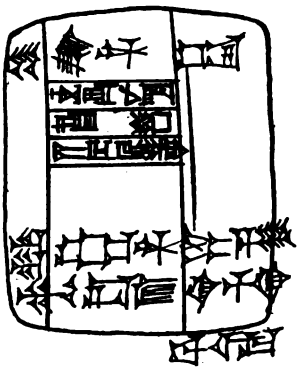

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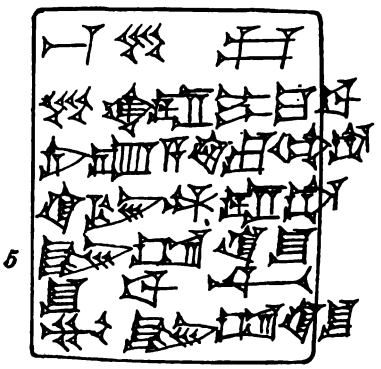

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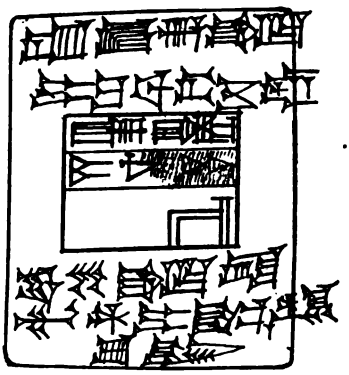

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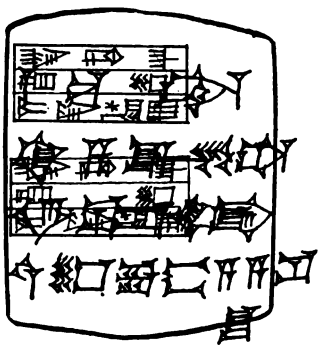

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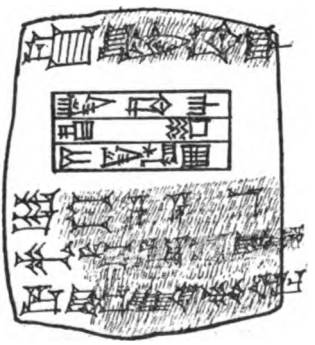

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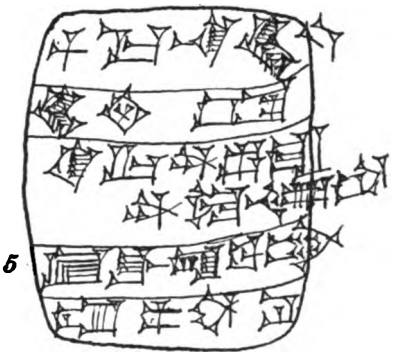

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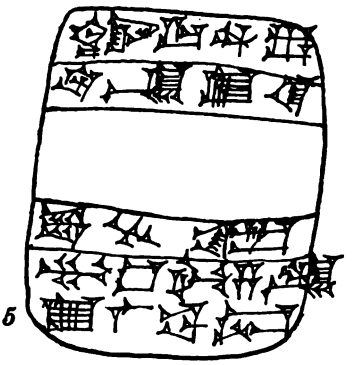

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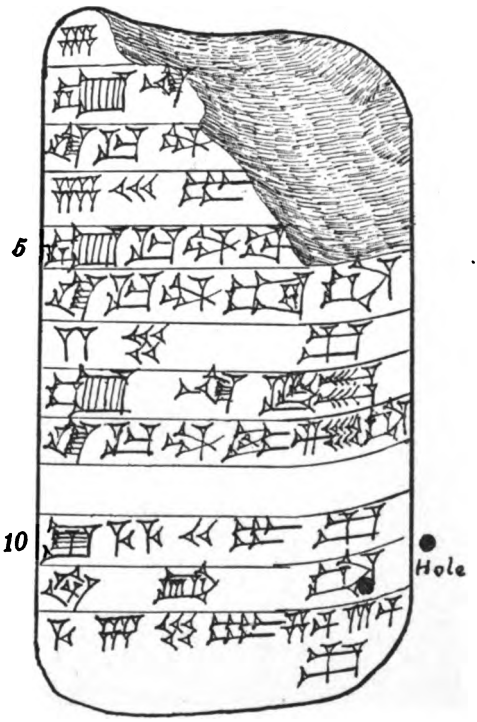

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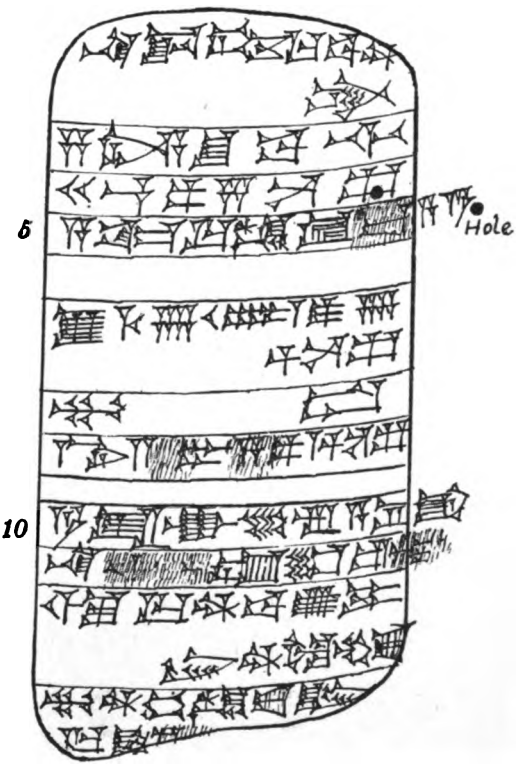

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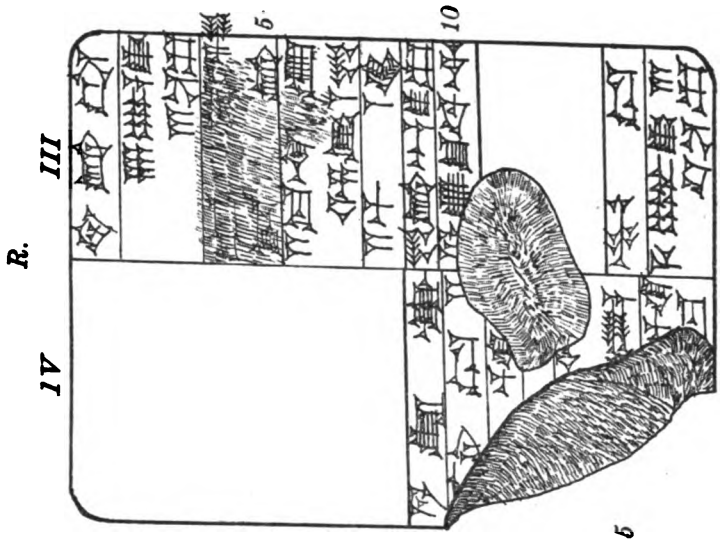

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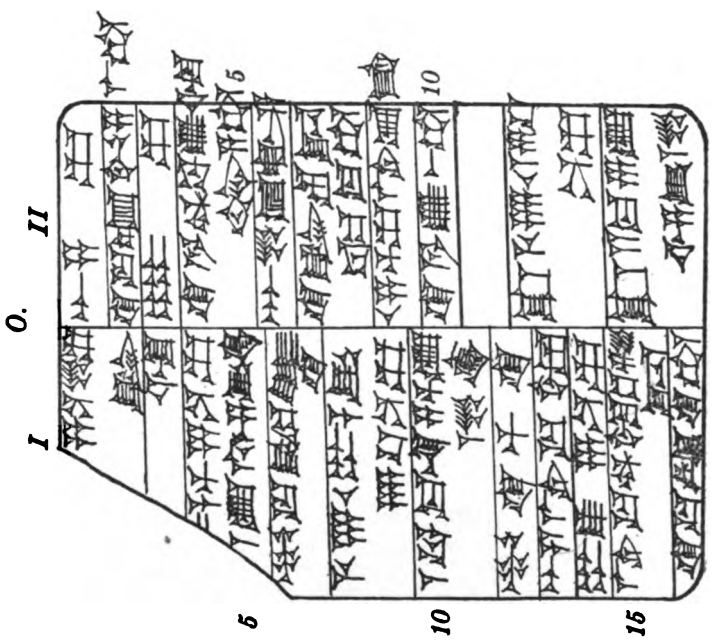

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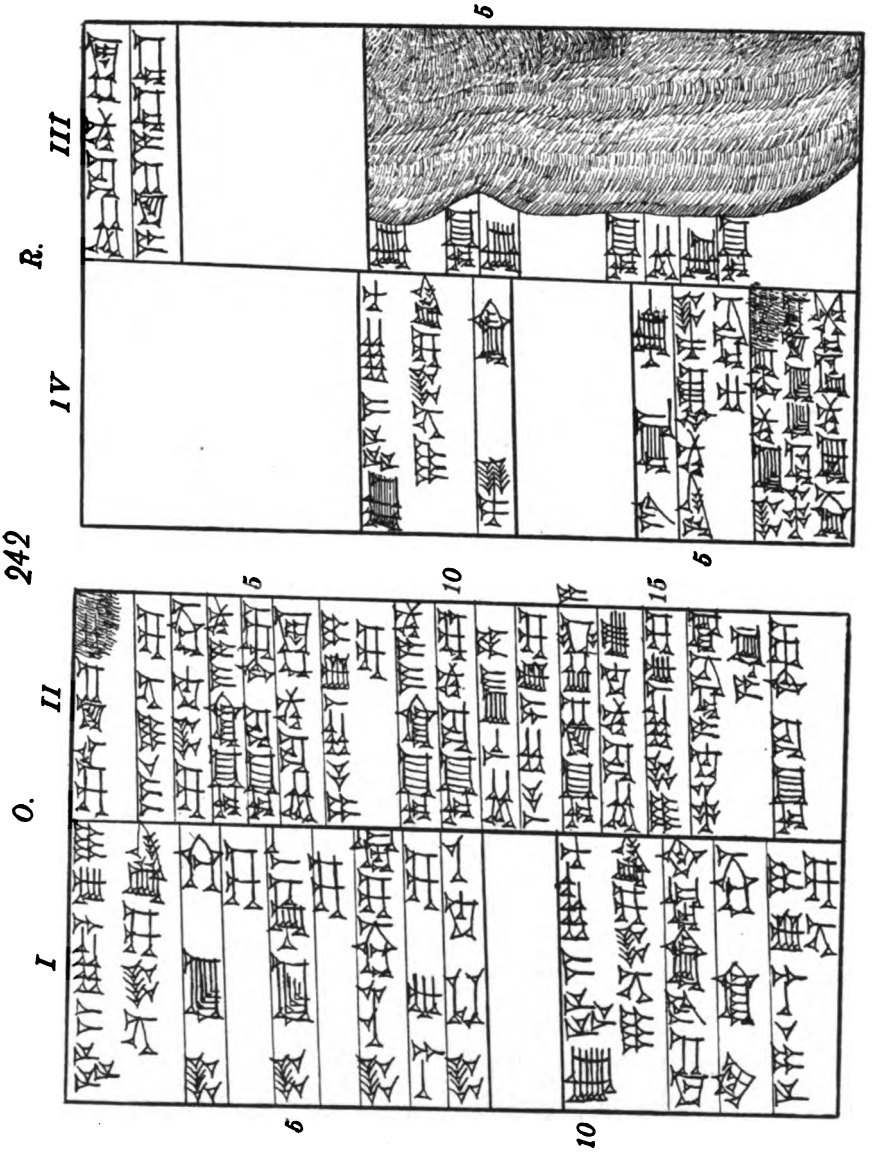

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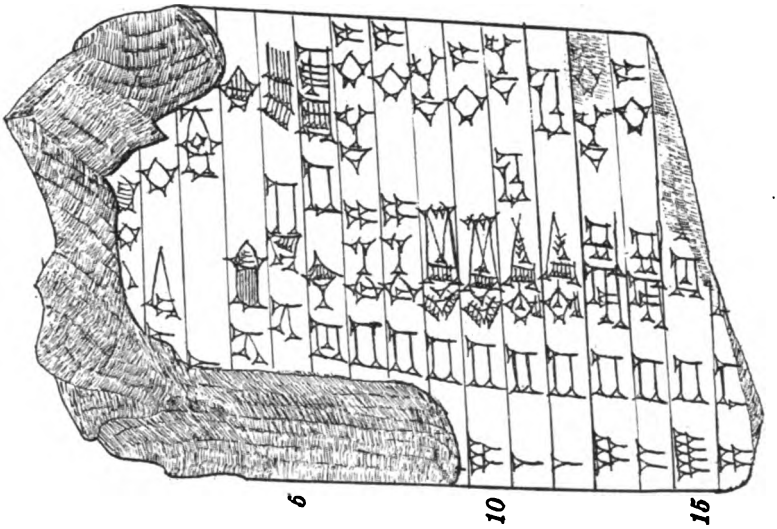

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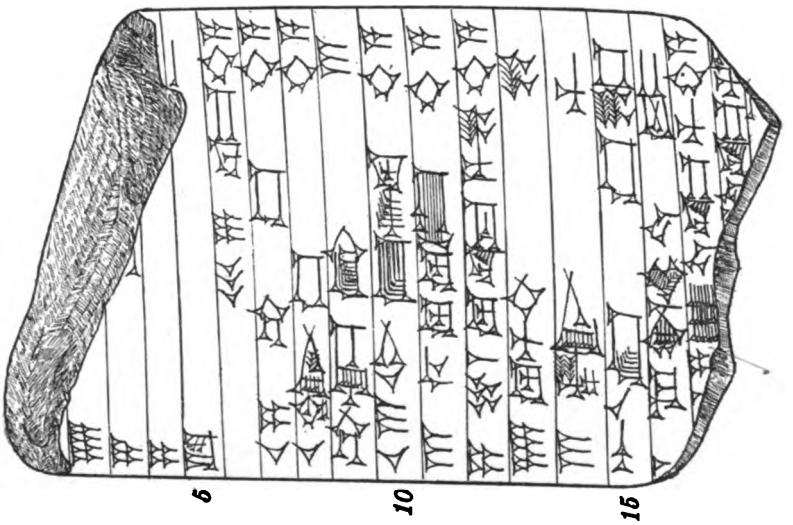

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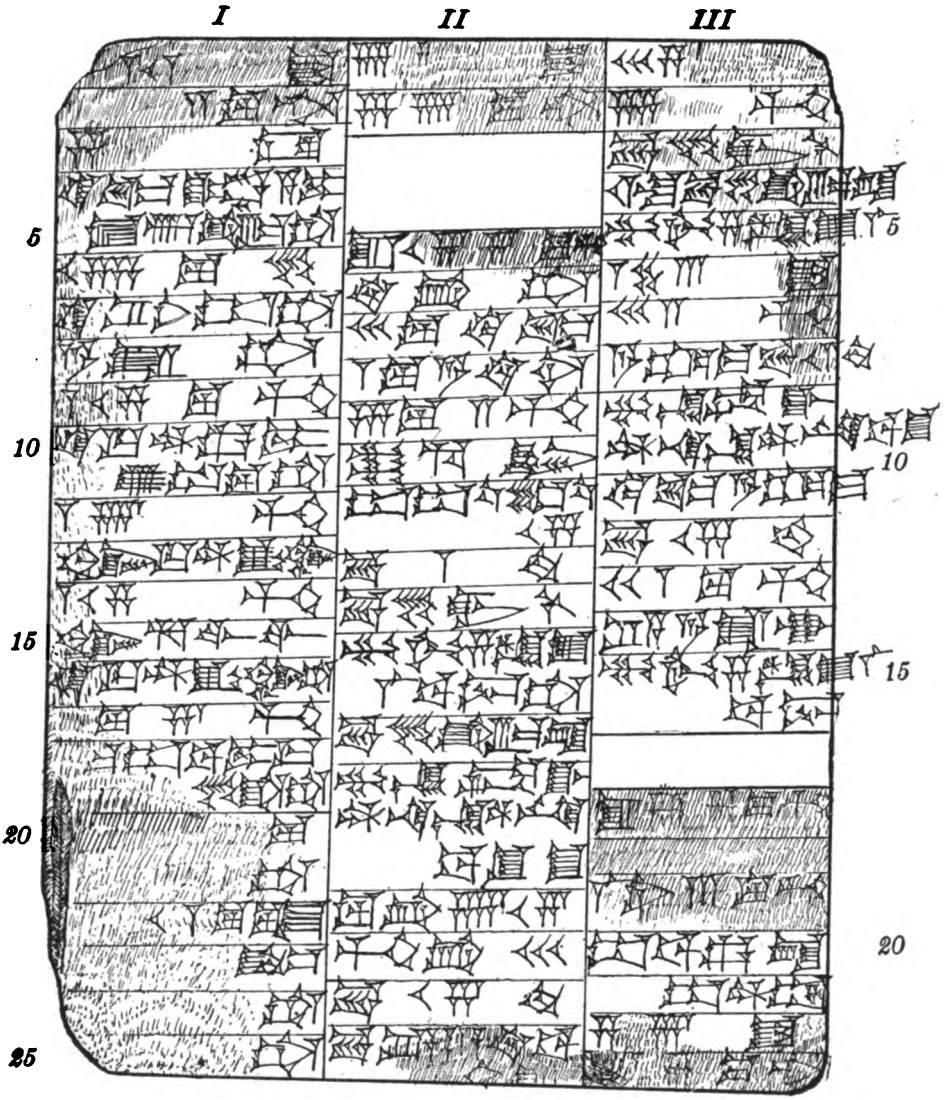

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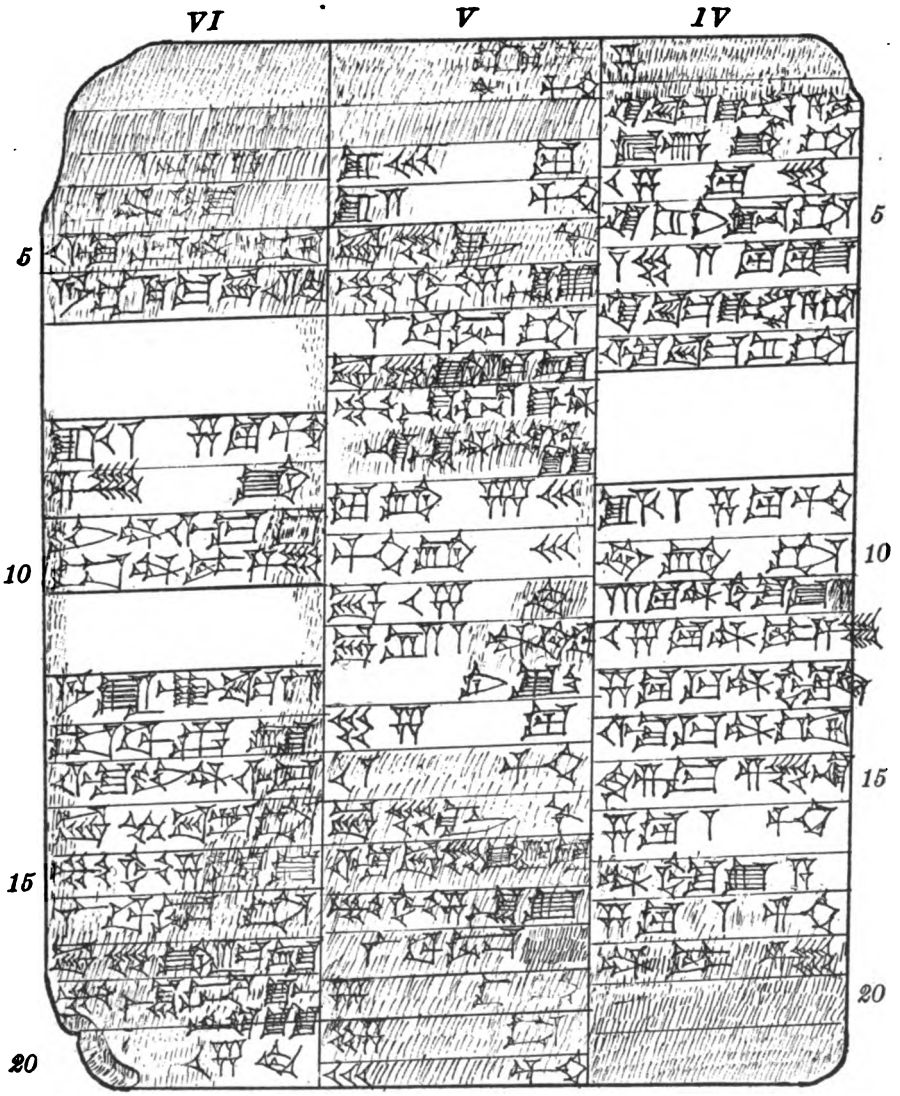

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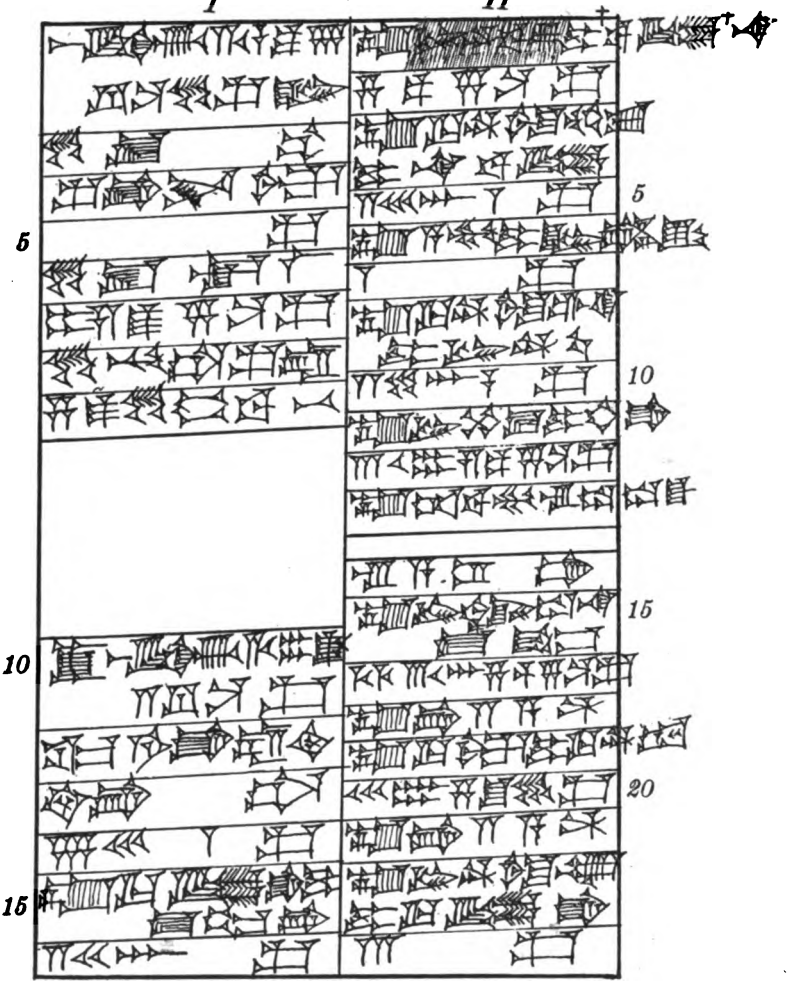

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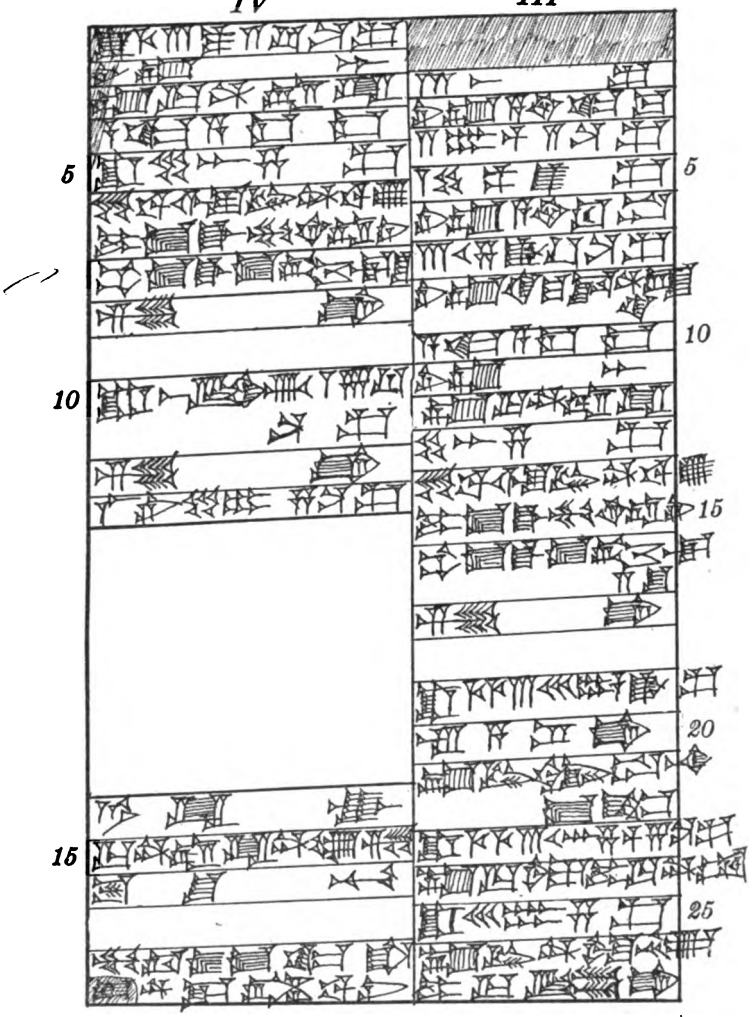

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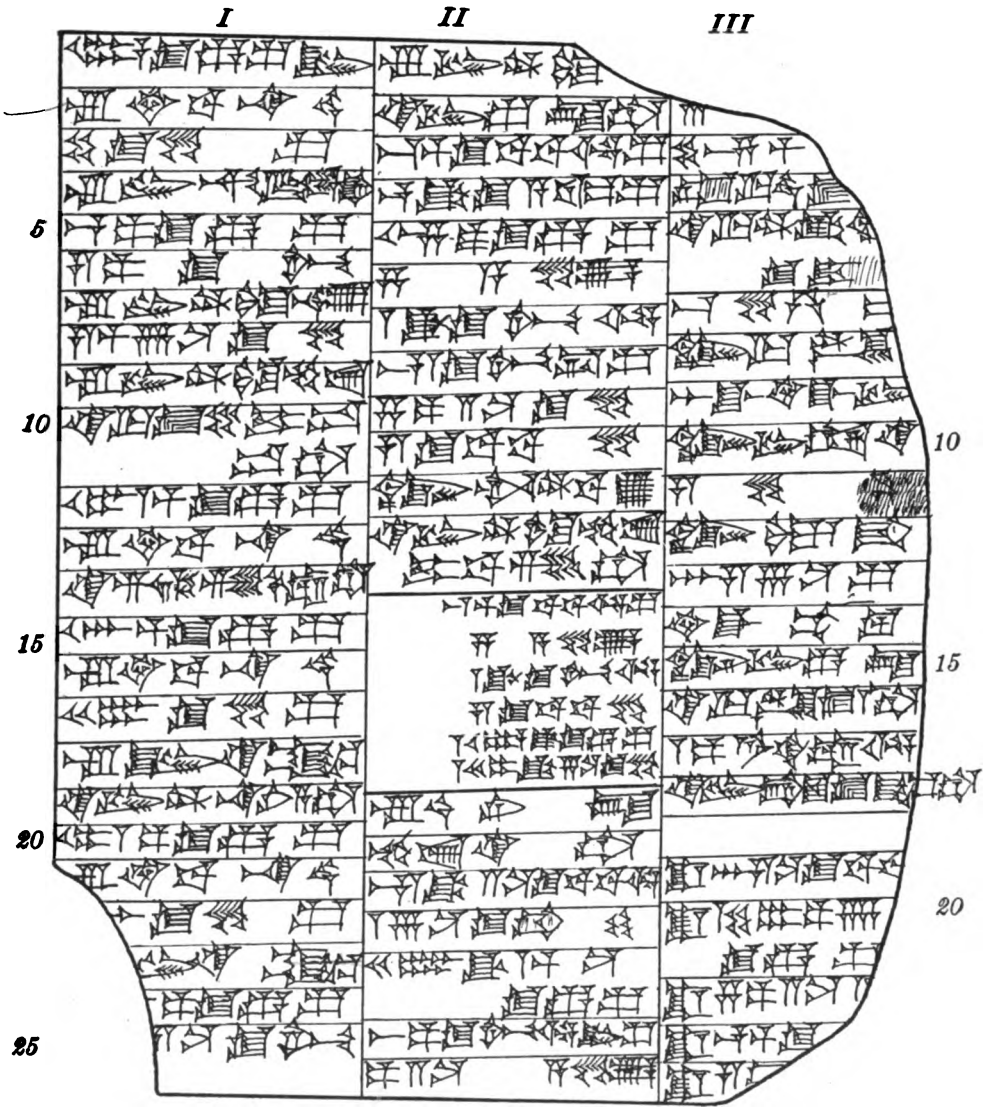

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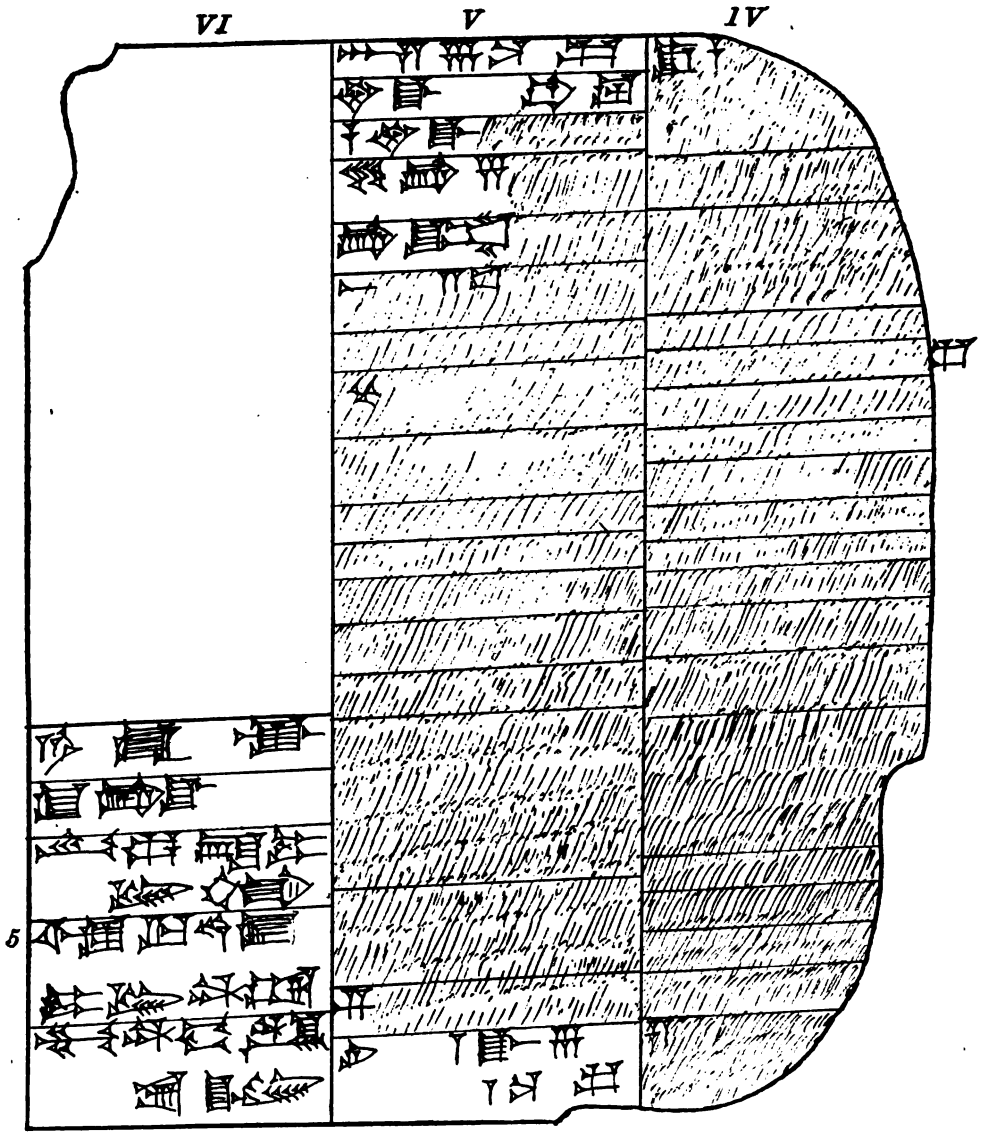

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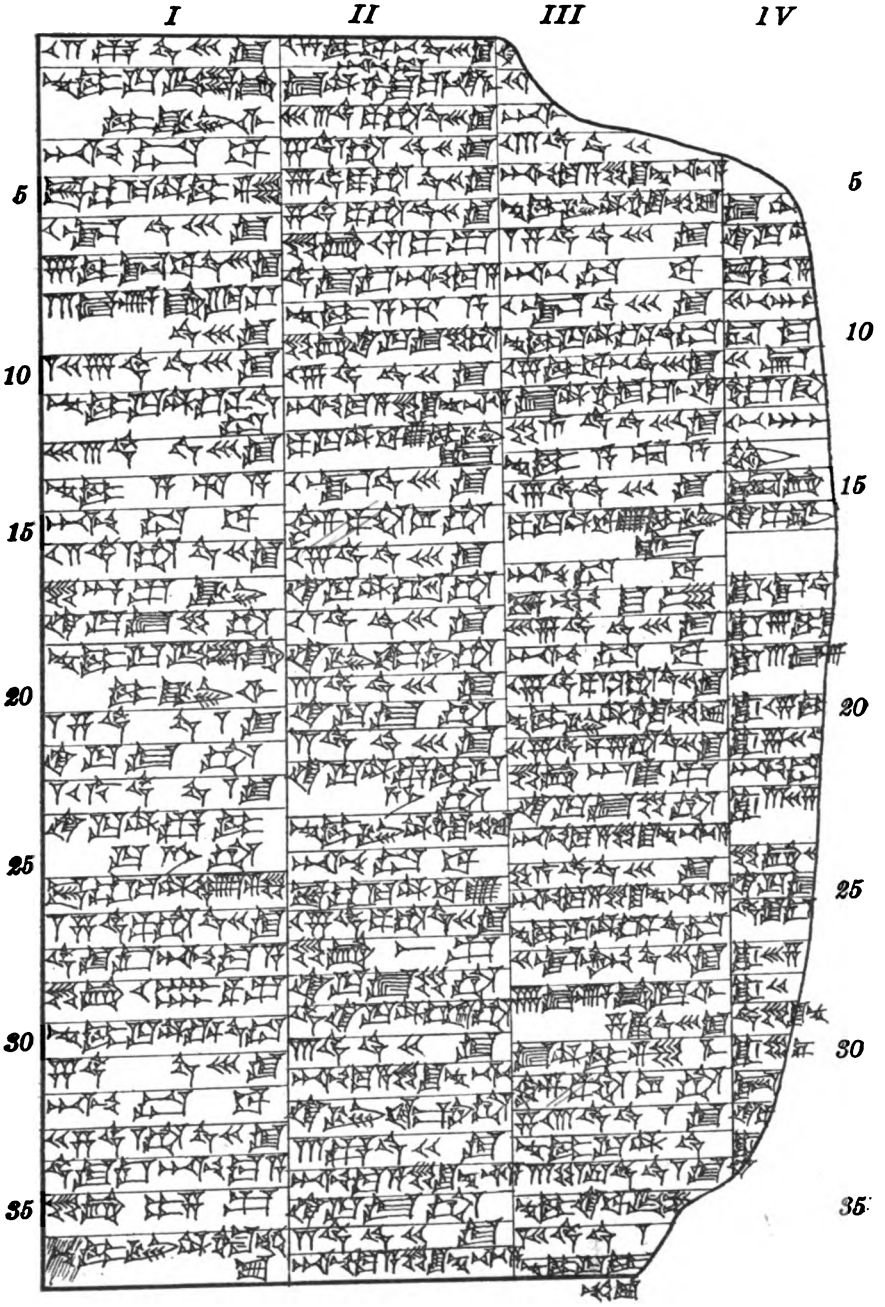

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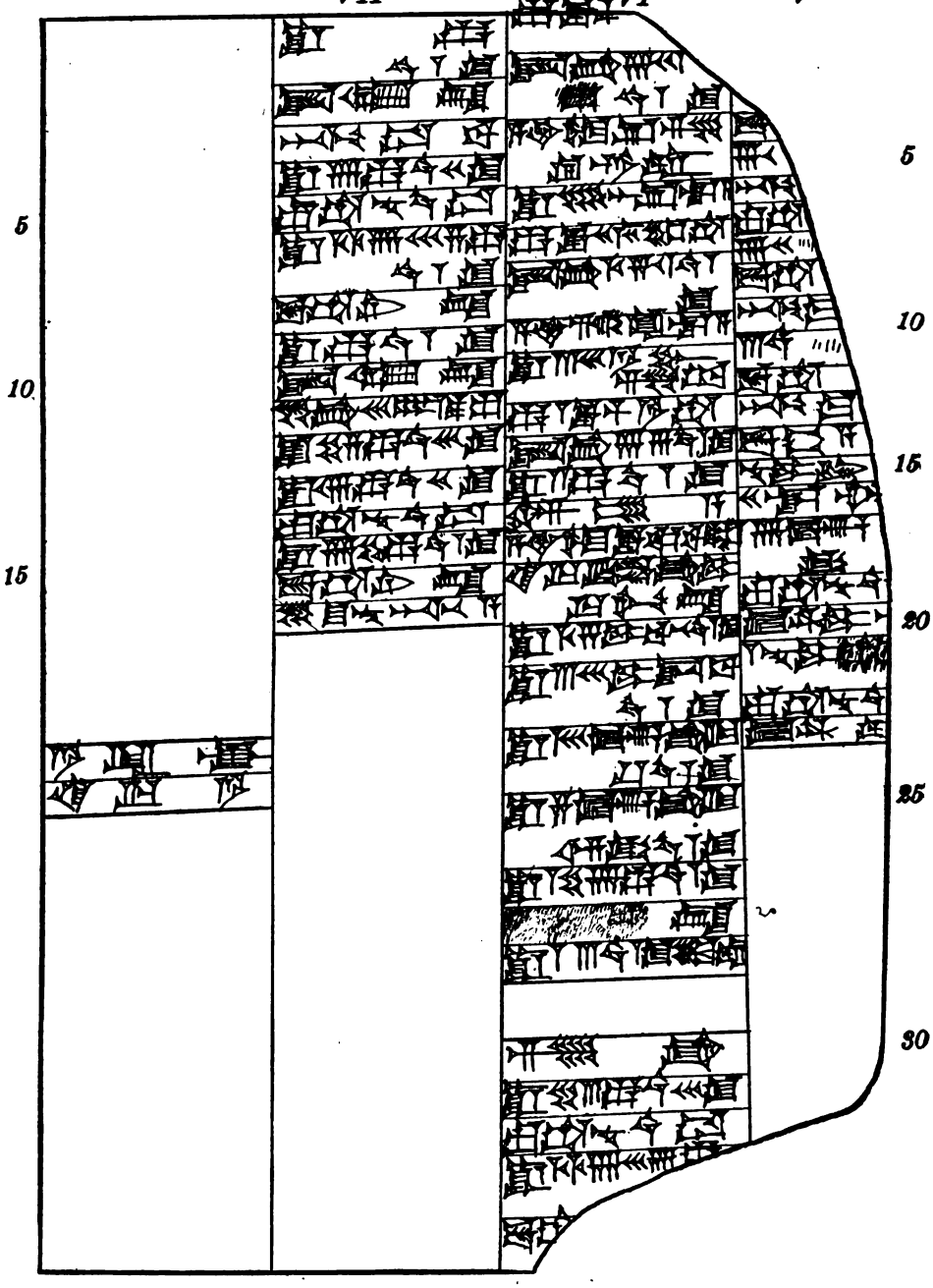

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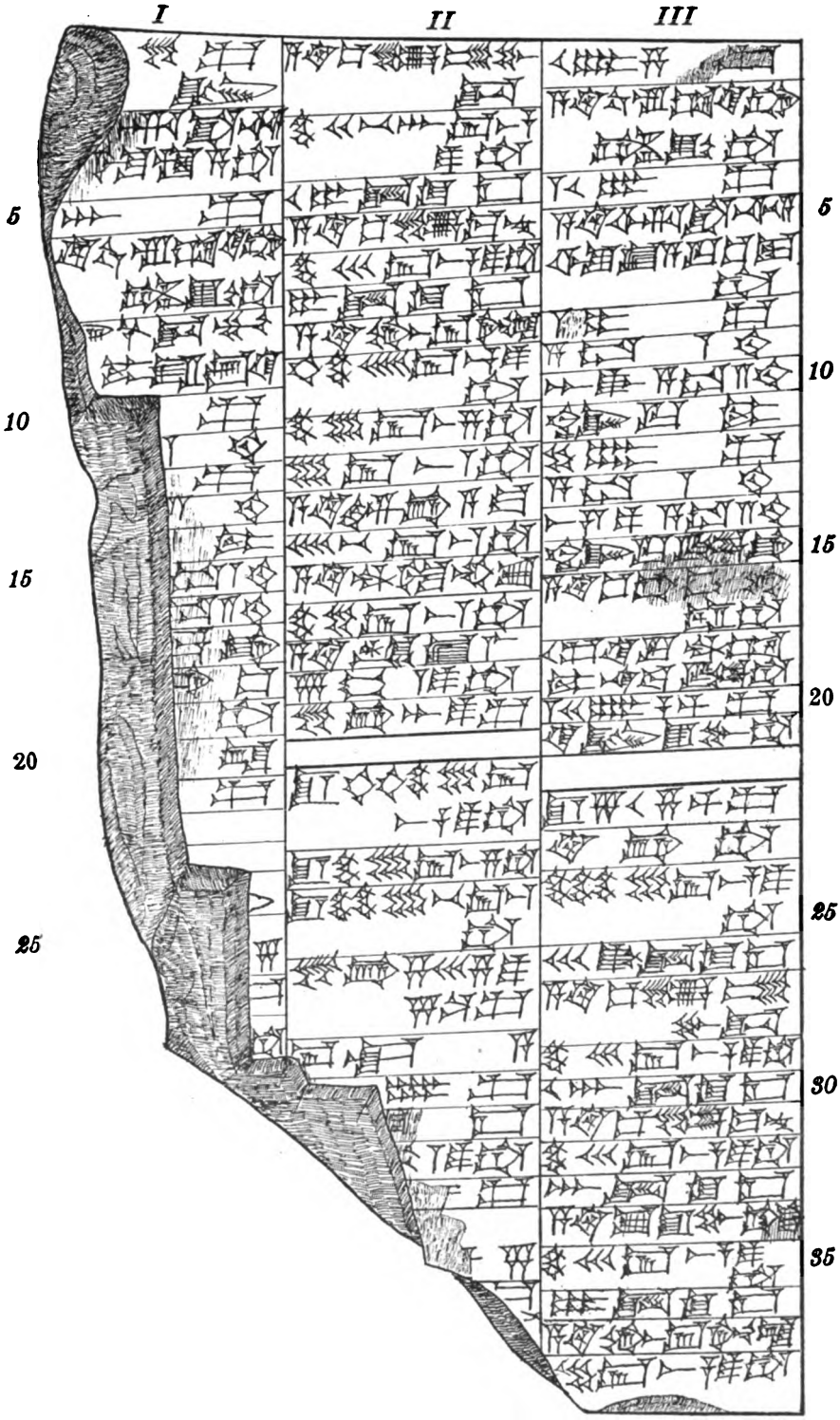

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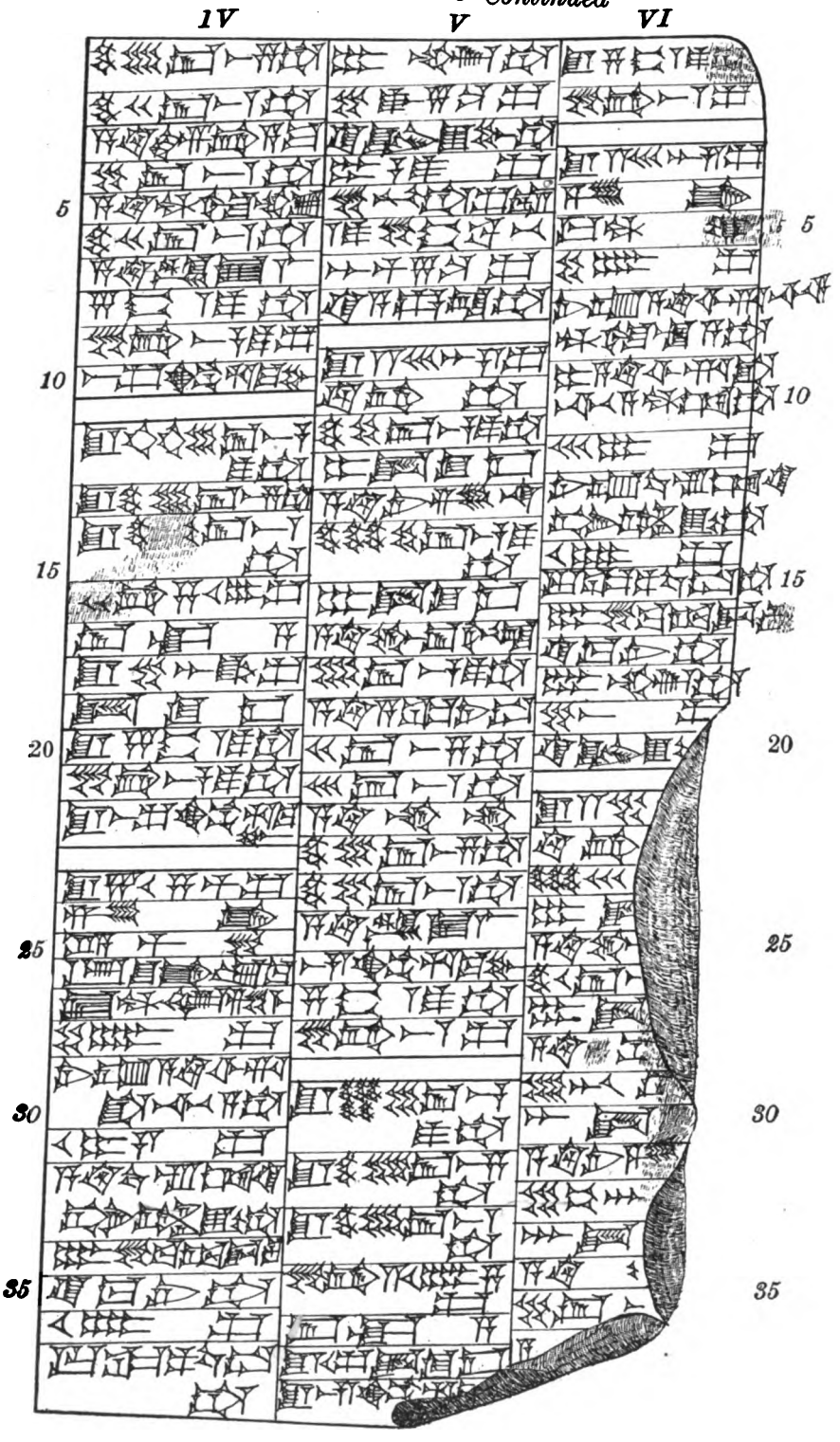

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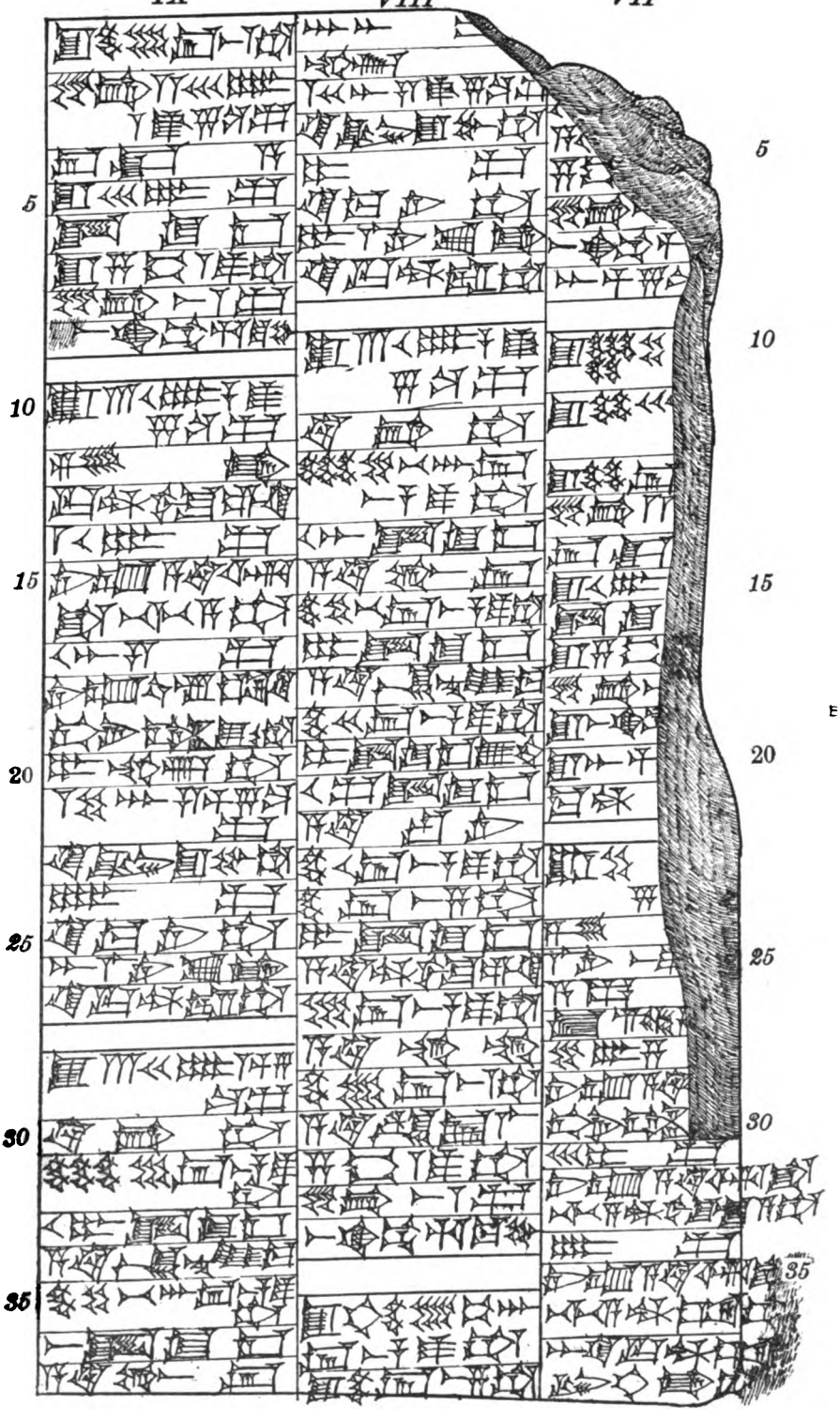

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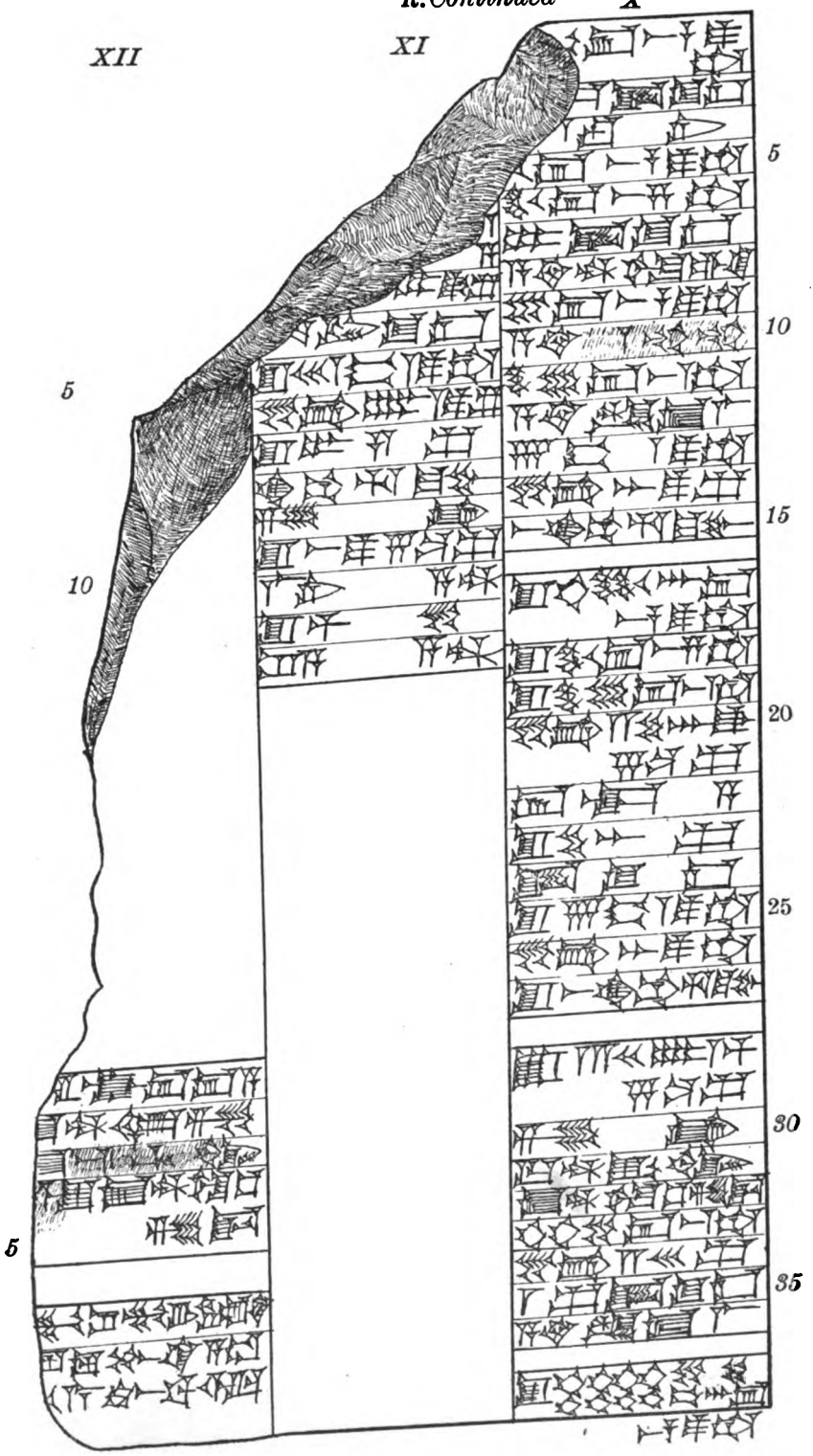

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